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THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

No. 233.—VOL. V.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1845.

PRICE 6d.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

POSITIVES AND NEGATIVES.

WE shall, for the present, so far indulge whatever is sanguine in our temperament, as to assume that one little brotherhood of electoral heroes—one "forlorn hope," such as we described in our last number, will step forward from midst some one or other of our constituencies, to occupy the pass to which it is our object to conduct them. We shall imagine that band to consist of from half-a-dozen to a dozen men, whose sole weapon is their vote; and whose sole qualification to do battle for their country's freedom, is purity of intention sustained by steadfast courage. Whence are they to acquire the elements of power? We reply, From the definiteness of their purpose, from the unity of their movements, from the belief of others in their earnestness, and from the practical character of their efforts. They must be fixed where all around them is floating—inseparably one amidst the many but divided—known when all else are uncertain—at work whilst other men doze away their opportunities in dreams. In short, they must constitute a visible and vital unity, for a distinct and important end. And whenever they become such, they will be the core of a formidable electoral power—a nucleus about which just dissatisfaction will gather—a centre of gravitation towards which much that is vaporous, and, as such, fruitless, in opinion and practice, will naturally tend, and ultimately solidify.

We propose to treat of each of the sources of electoral power, to which we have here pointed; and we shall devote our present space to an examination of the first.

What are borough parliamentary constituencies, as they now exist? A certain number, more or less, of voters ranging, as chance may determine, into two parties. Of these parties, one is styled liberal, and it may conduce to the object we have in view to analyse it, and endeavour to learn the secret of its strength.

The liberal section, then, of the constituent body, is a mass of half-formed opinion—the result, partly of education, partly of conviction, chiefly of surrounding circumstances—held together, like particles of mist disposed by electric agency into a dense cloud, by a pervading party spirit, just strong enough to give it the appearance of oneness—without a single fixed principle as an essential element of its being—governed, for the most part at least, in all that relates to electoral proceedings, by a self-constituted junto of men who have a purpose, and who, because they are positive when everything about them is negative, give law to the body—conglomerating, when contest becomes inevitable, not about truths, but about persons; not because it affects them, but because it is affected, in every sense of the word, by them; not with a view to the public weal, but to local victory—usually drawn round the hill-tops of society, by attractions which it has no inherent power to resist—a splendid plaything for any lordly Æolus to blow hither and thither across the political firmament, as sport or interest may prompt—fearful, as during the Reform-bill agitation, when charged with thunder, it beats up against the wind, and gives out flash after flash of indignant enthusiasm—but ordinarily passive, yielding, and wafted in this or the other direction, by the lightest currents of electioneering dexterity—swayed by a cry, a name, an inuendo, a whisper of probability—anything which is brought to bear upon it by resolute minds.

Now, if such as we have given approach to a truthful description of existing electoral character, in so far as relates to the liberal portion of constituencies, it is obvious that definiteness of purpose is one pre-requisite to the acquisition of political power. Of purpose, we say, in contradistinction from opinion—for opinion, until it condenses into a law of action, is devoid of force—one pre-requisite, but not, by any means, the only one. Amidst so much that is fluctuating and passive, it will be a great point gained to introduce somewhat that is positive and permanent. And, indeed, until a beginning is made in this way, bad can only tend to worse. Practices of quiescent concurrence in what the governing cliques throw uppermost have already hardened into well-nigh irremediable habits.

The "forlorn hope," then, must march under the banner of a clearly-defined principle—and the greater the breadth of truth involved in that principle, the more power will they derive from it. A little explanation in detail, will bring out our views in somewhat sharper relief.

The plan of action we wish to develop takes for one of its characteristic features, what, in want of a better term, we may designate positivity. It exalts the truth about which it concerns itself, not to eminence of station merely, but to an absolute throne—makes it the star of our political enterprise and fortunes. We may lean to other things—we may urgently desire them—but this we regard as a law by which our future vote and influence is to be determined. An intelligent apprehension and a trust-worthy appreciation of this, we put down as a *sine quâ non* in any parliamentary candidate to whom we lend our support.

The anti-state-church principle we take to be in every way worthy of such honour. Its essential importance is second to that of no question which agitates the public mind in the present age. Practically, it includes in it, or carries with it, all that vitally affects a nation's freedom. So long as religious instructors of any denomination are converted by government pay into a spiritual police, such liberty as remains to us must rest upon insecure foundations. Men wrong on this point are wrong in the very basis of their political opinions—right here, they are in the way to rightness on other questions. As a subject of intellectual speculation, it is neither novel nor unpopular. It carries reason upon its front—the very breath of its voice is argument. It enlists a much larger amount than we are aware of, of religious feeling in its favour. It is a topic which every year is thrusting prominently into national notice. In fact, it must fight or die. The legislature has aimed one blow at it, and has promised another ere long. Things have come to this crisis, that we must be hopelessly priestridden, or, to a much wider extent, free. If ever principle was worthy of being made a touchstone of parliamentary qualification, this is. They who make it so may be called sectarian, narrow, intolerant, and what not—we will engage for it that none will make it so but the soundest-hearted patriots of the day—and this is our answer to those who urge the folly of regarding any one matter of opinion as a turning point for deciding fitness for the legislative office. We say, there are some questions upon which if a candidate is wrong, his claims to our support, however numerous, ought to be disregarded. If, for example, he should hold as an opinion the native and essential inferiority of the labouring class—or should deny the right of private judgment—no liberal professions he might make would be worth a button. But the maintenance of religious means by state enactments involves grosser absurdities than those we have mentioned—and, in our deliberate judgment, no man who cannot, now that the question is at issue, come fully up to the mark on this head, is qualified for holding parliamentary power.

We started with the presumption that here and there at all events a "forlorn hope" will be found. "On what errand are we going?" will be their first inquiry. The more precise the answer the better. "No state-endowments of religion" sums up all to which we wish them to pledge their efforts. Let them seek as much more in a candidate as they can agree upon, and get—but let them consent to nothing less. This should be the indissoluble bond of their union. They may take in what they please on their way—but this must be their goal. Once astride a great principle, they will themselves be surprised at their increase of power. It is not coquetting with truth, but honest marriage to it,

"for better, for worse," which will make them partakers of its dignity and importance. Numerically few, individually feeble, and even collectively possessed of no commanding influence, they cannot in their electoral capacity be wedded to a principle such as voluntarism, without becoming heirs to a moral power which, directly or indirectly, the whole mass of indeterminate liberalism will feel. Cyphers are made to swell the value of integers. One positive outmatches ten negatives.

What the "forlorn hope" should do we shall discuss in our next.

TENNY ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION. — On Thursday, June 19, Robert Norris, Esq., of Bristol, delivered an eloquent and interesting lecture in the Independent chapel of this place, on the nature and objects of the Anti-state-church Association. The subject had never before been introduced into the place, and excited the earnest and apparently approving attention of the audience, which, though not numerous, was very respectable. The able and impressive manner in which the subject was treated by the talented lecturer, aided in giving effect to the important principles which it enforced and illustrated. We have seldom listened to an address in which the cause of truth was advocated so forcibly and eloquently, yet in the sincere spirit of Christian charity, and in a calm and dispassionate style of argument far more convincing than the mere energy of eloquence. Mr Evans, Baptist minister, of Haverfordwest, prefaced the lecture by a brief but appropriate speech; and at the close of the meeting several resolutions, in favour of the Association, were proposed and unanimously agreed to, and a registrar appointed.

THE IRISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE.—At a meeting of the General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian church on Tuesday last, in the Scotch church, Capel street, Dublin, an important discussion arose, upon a memorial from Belfast, which prayed for the abandonment of the *Regium Donum*, on account of the passing of the Maynooth bill. The memorial thus concluded:—"That your memorialists, as members of the Presbyterian church in Ireland, most earnestly, but most affectionately and respectfully, pray your reverend body to consider the propriety of taking immediate steps to render the ministers of your communion independent of all state endowment, your memorialists hereby declaring their determination to contribute, as in duty bound, according to the ability wherewith God may bless them, towards a fund for supplementing to all such ministers an adequate support." James Gibson, Esq., as a commissioner on the part of the memorialists, supported the prayer. Dr Carlile, having left the chair, proceeded to address the meeting. He said that in taking his stand there no person could accuse him of showing favour towards Popery, for no one could be more impressed than he was with the withering and soul-destroying character of that heresy. Should they throw away £35,000 a-year because the Roman Catholics gained £30,000? Sir Robert Peel would say, "Gentlemen, here is the very money we require to endow Maynooth." There was another point too—if it was their duty as Christians to resign the grant because government had endowed Popery, they would be bound to call upon the established church to do the same. What would the Roman Catholics like better? How they would be delighted to take possession of what the Presbyterians had so magnanimously relinquished; and, besides, what was the alternative? He objected to the voluntary system. He would not object to be supported by Christians; but to receive support from those who might be enemies to Christ, was more withering and blasting than to receive any payment from the hands of government. Dr Stewart opposed the memorial, and concluded by moving the following resolutions:—

"1. That this church is in no alliance with the state in the slightest degree compromising her independence. She was organised and in active operation before the government of the country made any grant to assist in the support of her ministers; and, in order to obtain that grant, the church did not change her constitution or surrender any of her liberty; and, therefore, she is not, in the receipt of that assistance, responsible for the acts of the government.

"2. That believing it to be the imperative duty of a Christian state to endow and support the truth, we consider that we have an undoubted right to even a larger endowment than what we at present receive; and feel that were we to surrender that endowment for acts of government, for which we are in no respect accountable, we would be guilty of an act of folly towards ourselves and injustice towards our people.

"3. That this church, while she respects and loves her Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, detests the dark, tyrannical, and soul-destroying system of Popery by which they are enslaved, she is desirous that they should enjoy every liberty which her own members possess; but believing that Popery is most injurious to the true inter-

ests, with regard to both time and eternity, of all its adherents, she protests against all endowments for the encouragement of that system granted by a Protestant government, and especially to the legislative and fiscal establishment of the Popish college of Maynooth, made in the present session of parliament under the patronage of her Majesty's government.

"4. That should any emergency unfortunately arise, in which, by any state interference with our ecclesiastical liberty or privileges, it should become our painful duty to refuse all support from the state, we do believe that by the grace of God we will be ready to imitate the noble example of the Free Church of Scotland, and we have no doubt that in such a case we should be safe in the affection and support of our people.

"5. That whilst we give every credit to memorialists for the purity and sincerity of their motives, in bringing the subject before the notice of the church, this assembly cannot assent to the prayer of the memorialists."

After some further discussion, the resolutions proposed by Dr Stewart in favour of the continuance of the *Regium Donum* were adopted.

SCOTTISH BOARD OF DISSENTERS.—This body (formerly the Central Board) held its first ordinary meeting on Thursday last, when sections were formed for the following purposes:—1. A section was appointed to correspond with Dissenters in various parts of the country, with a view to holding meetings similar to the one held in the Music hall here, and to obtain the names of influential and public-spirited individuals in various places to be chosen members of the Edinburgh board. 2. A financial section to provide funds for carrying on the operations of the board with efficiency; and 3. A section who shall be charged with the duty of seeing that all qualified volunteers are registered as electors. This last section intends to confine its operations this year to Edinburgh and Leith, as the near approach of the 20th current, the last day for registering, precludes the possibility of more being attempted at present. The committee mean to charge one or two individuals in each congregation to see that all its members, otherwise qualified and friends of the voluntary cause, be duly enrolled; and as only a few days will be available for this purpose, the board confidently expect the prompt and cordial co-operation of their Dissenting brethren.—*Scotsman*.

THE "WITNESS" ON THE LATE VOLUNTARY MEETING.—The *Witness*, in its vocation as organ of the Free Church, makes some carping remarks on the great meeting of voluntary Dissenters, which took place last week. That journal, while professing great respect for voluntaries, and no hostility—none whatever—to their distinguishing principles, volunteers a little disinterested advice to them in a professedly friendly spirit. Well, what does it advise? Why, simply, and without any disguise whatever, that they should make common cause with the Protestant-ascendancy zealots, and help to swell the "No Popery" clamour! This is truly a very modest proposal, and exactly what was to be expected from such a quarter. The voluntary principle, it seems, is a very good thing in its way. The *Witness* condescends to admit as much, but then it is lamentably weak. Nothing can be done with it. It is narrow too. No man of any breadth of sole can find footing on it. There is no footing to be found like a good hearty hatred of Popery. That sentiment has proved itself strong; it subordinates all political principles to itself, and therefore—for no other reason assigned—it ought to be adopted.—*Edinburgh Chronicle*.

DR D'AUBIGNE ON VOLUNTARISM.—The following extract is taken from Dr Merle D'Aubigné's farewell letter to Dr Chalmers, before leaving Scotland, lately published in the *Witness* newspaper:—

I would say one word to prevent an error. Some have thought me the advocate of what is called voluntarism. I respect voluntarism; but I think he must be ignorant of what constitutes this system, who confounds it with the principles which I have always professed.

According to the idea which we have on the continent, voluntarism bears reference to two questions in particular, of which the second is most essential to it.

The first point refers to the union of the church with the state, which voluntarism rejects. It is in this respect that I approach it most nearly, yet without identifying myself with it.

I understand that this union existed at the time of the reformation. Though it had fatal consequences in various countries—that of Erastianising the church, and of destroying all her spirituality—it was, perhaps, inevitable at that time. So much for the past.

For the future, I hope a time will come when Christianity will pervade all human society, when all the prophecies will be accomplished, and when the church "shall suck the breast of kings." (Isaiah ix. 16.)

But, for the present, I think the duty of the church is to seek all her strength, not in man, nor in the help of the state, but in herself, and in the power of her divine Head.

If I desire that my servant should be a Christian, I certainly desire also, that kings and their ministers should be Christians; but I think that if they love the church, they cannot give a better proof of it than by leaving her independent, free, and by calling on her to provide for all her own wants.

CHURCH RATES, ST CLEMENT, NORWICH.—During the last three years several attempts have been made to make a church rate, and have as often been overruled by the vestry. A meeting was again convened on Thursday evening, June 26th, 1845, to make a rate for the repair of the roof of the church, &c. The Rev. Richard Rigg took the chair. It was then proposed that a rate of twopence in the pound be made, when an amendment was moved, that there be no rate; the sense of the meeting being taken, there were for the rate sixteen, against it fifteen; a poll was then demanded. The rev. chairman objected to divide the parish on the question, and assured the meeting that no person should be com-

pelled to pay the rate, upon which assurance the motion for a poll was withdrawn.—*Norfolk News*.

SEIZURE FOR CHURCH RATES, BIRMINGHAM.—On Tuesday last, a silver watch, gold chain, and seal, the property of Mr John Meadows, of Handsworth, were sold at the Bull's Head, near Aston Villa, in default of payment of a rate amounting to 2s. 3d. The articles were purchased by him at the cost of £5 12s. 10d. This is not the first time that this conscientious man has had to suffer the spoiling of his goods for the sustenance of a system of religion from which he entirely dissents. Mr Meadows feels that he is singled out and victimised, because other persons equally able to pay the rate are not called upon to pay it. [If Dissenters generally were as faithful to the principles they profess as this honest and unassuming man, church rates would soon cease to be levied; but we greatly fear that in these days there are but few who, for conscience sake, are ready to "take joyfully the spoiling of their goods." Passive resistance to bad laws is one of the most powerful means of securing their repeal which can be used.]—*Birmingham Pilot*.

CLERICAL ADVERTISEMENTS.—A correspondent writes as follows:—"I think the following advertisement is the most disgusting specimen of the clerical love of Mammon I have ever had the pain to meet with: for it is painful to see bartering, where there only ought to be devotion and self-denial. The advertiser holds two livings, of which he is patron, and he wishes to exchange them. Now, if the reader were to pass over the words, "to improve his income," which occur in the third line, and read on till he came to the sentence, "The population in both parishes very small and duty light," he might (?) infer that his object in desiring to exchange was to obtain a living where there was larger population, among whom to dispense the blessings of truth—where there was a greater amount of ignorance to enlighten—a larger sphere for the exercise of charity and benevolence; but all these surmises vanish when he reads his motive. He openly and undisguisedly admits his design—"to improve his income." A candid and frank admission certainly, but revealing a spirit of selfishness ill-becoming a professed Christian minister, though quite consonant with the notion of a state-paid hireling. It is extracted from the *Ecclesiastical Gazette* of last March:—

"**EXCHANGE OF LIVINGS.**—A Clergyman who holds two livings, of which he is also Patron, wishes to effect an Exchange, to improve his income. The livings are tenable together, being seven miles apart, and are most desirably situated in a midland county, within two hours of London by railway. One living is only a mile from a station. The population in both parishes very small and duty light. Income about £600. Both livings have excellent and commodious houses, offices, and gardens. The advertiser will not object to sell the Advowsons, subject to the Incumbency of the persons with whom he exchanges, or his own Incumbency. His age is 42.

Letters addressed (pre-paid) to the Rev. A. B., at Mr Dalton's, bookseller, Cockspur street, Charing Cross, London, will be immediately attended to."

BAPTIST NOEL ON THE IRISH CHURCH AND CATHOLICS.—The Honourable Baptist W. Noel has published a "Letter to the Lord Bishop of Cashel," on the ecclesiastical condition of Ireland. Mr Noel was among the most zealous and determined opponents of the Maynooth Endowment bill; but, on all occasions, he asserted the claims of Ireland to an equality of civil rights and a redress of grievances. Himself a churchman and a clergyman, he yet saw the impossibility of justifying the maintenance of his own church at the public expense in Ireland, where there are 6,500,000 Catholics, and only 800,000 Episcopalian Protestants. He saw that the Catholics had just grounds of objection, both pecuniary and conscientious, to pay tithes to a Protestant establishment. He gave many plain intimations, both to his own congregation and to the public in Exeter hall, of the workings of his mind. At length he has taken up his conclusion, and it is no other than this, that, for the sake of justice, for the sake of public tranquillity, and for the sake of averting the evil of the establishment of the Roman Catholic religion in connexion with the state, the church of Ireland ought to relinquish its public property, and take up the high position of a voluntary and missionary church. Without deciding the abstract question of the propriety of establishments, he shows that, at least, a Protestant establishment ought not to be, and cannot be, maintained in that nation of Catholics. The alternative now is, "Religious Equality or Repeal! Either the Catholic church must be established, or the Protestant church must be dis-established. Mr Noel then shows the wide and irreconcilable differences between the faith of the Protestant and of the Catholic; and he declares—"No considerations could lead us, under any circumstances, or for any conceivable objects, to consent to pay for the promulgation of these anti-scriptural Catholic notions." He denounces the infidel system of establishments recommended by Sir James Graham and others in parliament. He says, "The plain rule which would present itself to any unsophisticated mind, is, that a Christian should employ no money, either public or private, over which he has any discretionary power, for any object which is either morally wrong, or opposed to true religion." He shows that if the argument of the Archbishop of Dublin be correct, we must support every religion professed in every portion of the British empire. Such a system, he believes, would never be tolerated by the people of England. Already the first intimation of it, in the Maynooth bill, has given "the greatest shock to the establishments of the United Kingdom which they have yet received." He tells the Irish church that what he proposes is far the less of the two evils that

threaten them: if they do not give up their own church property, they must consent to give proportionate endowments to the Catholic clergy. He quotes the words of the Bishop of Cashel in the House of Lords, that "he would far prefer the putting away of all establishments, to the endowing of two or three religions." He says that nothing can long uphold so just, so unnatural, so hated an establishment. It "obstructs the progress of religion, and destroys the peace of the empire." He therefore thinks that parliament ought to remove it, and that they will remove it, whoever may be in power; and that if Sir Robert Peel will not disestablish the Protestant church, and finds it impossible to establish the Catholic church, he will resign, and Lord John Russell will come in, and disconnect the church in Ireland from the state, as the only possible means of preserving the unity of the empire. Mr Noel believes that the separation of church and state in Ireland, instead of weakening the Protestant cause, would strengthen it,—would give the church the spirit of a missionary church, and impart to it all the strength to be derived from truth and justice.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS.—The receipts of the Association for the Propagation of the Catholic Faith amounted, in 1844, to 4,035,207f., and the expenditure to 3,743,908f., leaving a balance in the receipts of 291,299f. The following table shows the proportion in which the different nations have contributed to that fund:—

	Francs.
France	1,983,809
Sardinia	258,628
The British Islands and colonies	236,914
Prussia	182,126
Belgium	177,686
The Papal States	114,620
The Two Sicilies	100,953
The Low Countries	96,927
The Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom	86,990
North America	63,117
Tuscany	59,356
Germany	57,590
Switzerland	55,937
Portugal	42,123

The funds of the association were distributed as follows, in 1844, among the different missions of the globe:—

	Francs.
Missions in Europe	655,984
— in Asia	966,947
— in Africa	300,846
— in America	1,127,162
— in Oceania	430,889

FREE CHURCH MANSES.—It is proposed to build a manse for every Free Church minister in Scotland. A general fund of £150,000 is to be raised, and no part of the subscription is to be interfered with until £100,000 is put down. In three days £10,100 has been subscribed in Glasgow (where a public meeting on the subject was held last week), and £30,000 is expected.

EPISCOPALIAN REGIUM DONUM.—It is a singular fact that the clergy of the most wealthy sect in Scotland are the worst paid—we mean the Episcopalians. It is not less remarkable that they are the only dissenting clergy who enjoyed the bounty of the state. Those of the Associate Synod, the Methodists, Relief, Catholic, Original Burghers, and other parties, all (except a few who serve gratuitously) live, as clergymen ought to live, on the oblations of their flocks, without receiving a shilling from the government. We are indebted to a return, just issued, on the motion of Mr Hume, for the following account of the distribution of the 1,200f. per annum, received by the Scotch Episcopalians. It will be seen that one-half of the allowance goes to the six bishops, while the other half is distributed in dribbles, varying from 5l. to 15l., among fifty-one clergymen:—

Return of the manner in which £1,200, charged in the Civil Contingencies of 1844, as paid to the Episcopalian clergy in Scotland, was distributed:—

To the Right Rev. the Bishop of Aberdeen	£100
do do Edinburgh	100
do do Ross, &c.	100
do do Dunkeld	100
do do Glasgow	100
do do Brechin	100
	£600

To the clergy of the diocese of Edinburgh—	
Two at £12 each	24
To the clergy of the diocese of Aberdeen—	
Nine at £15 each	135
Eleven at £10 each	110
Two at £5 each	10
To the clergy of the diocese of Dunkeld—	
Eight at £12 each	96
To the clergy of the diocese of Ross, &c.—	
Nine at £12 each	108
To the clergy of the diocese of Brechin—	
Six at £12 each	72
One at £9	9
To the clergy of the diocese of Glasgow—	
Three at £12 each	36
Total	£1200

ECCLESIASTICAL BONDAGE OF BELGIUM.—A Bruges correspondent of the *Times* gives the following information relative to the omnipotence of the Catholic priesthood, and especially the Jesuits, in Belgium:—

What would be thought of the Archbishop of Canterbury meddling in elections, as the "King of Mechlin" and the bishops do throughout Belgium? Lately there was an election of members to this parliament. The Archbishop of Malines issued (twice) an order to all the clergy to pray that good men might be chosen; in other words, if they did not choose the tools of the Jesuits, they would not get absolution? Is this state of things what Messrs Capes, Spencer, and other renegades, are striving for? In Belgium scarcely an office or place can

be obtained but by the intervention of the bishops. In the stagnant and impoverished condition of this country, the church alone seems to thrive. Large sums are obtained by the clergy, and everywhere spent in building and embellishing churches and seminaries for priests. In the time of the Dutch king there were about 15 convents, now 453, containing probably 25,000 idle vagabond monks and nuns. Is this what is wanted among industrious Englishmen? What has "apostolic succession," and that jugglery called transubstantiation, to do with the religion taught by Christ? And yet, after a three years' struggle, that makes a *renegade* of Mr Capes! M. Thiers says, "Give me the Jesuits, and I will guarantee you a Voltaire." They bred mischief throughout Europe a century ago, and are in a fair way of bringing the Christian religion, not only into question in Germany and France, but into contempt.

THE JAMAICA PRESBYTERY AND THE STATE CHURCH.—With a joy, for which our tongue could find no utterance (says the *Baptist Herald*), and our pen can find no expression, we hail the clear, explicit, and Christianly simple announcement of resolves, made by the Jamaica Presbytery at its last meeting. All things bid us to rejoice—to rejoice with also redoubled and encouraged exertion. At home blow after blow descends upon the brazen image, and here lance after lance is hurled against the ill-protected side of the abomination. The resolutions are as follows:—

1. That the present mode of supporting the Episcopal church in this island is unjust in principle, and oppressive on Dissenters, especially as it is not maintained by endowments like established churches, but equally, if not principally, by Dissenters, while they derive no advantage from her ordinances.

2. Dissenters, who form a large majority of those who attend any church, have not only cause of complaint that the money exacted from them by taxation should be applied to the maintenance of another church, but it is a peculiar aggravation that a church so supported should prove not only of no advantage to them, but even injurious, by affording to offenders in their churches an opportunity of escaping from discipline and instruction, and resting satisfied in it, with the mere name of religion, and thus seriously interfering with the exertions to promote the essential welfare of the population.

3. Since the more rich and influential members of this community are generally attached to the Episcopal church, its members and adherents are perfectly able to maintain their own establishments, and the compulsion complained of, as exercised towards the Dissenters, is unseemly, ungenerous, and unjust.

4. That we shall use all proper and constitutional means for obtaining relief for ourselves and people from this injustice, and that so long as the bishop (*ex officio*) sits at the council table, and the rectors at the vestry board, supporting a system so manifestly subversive of that grand principle of moral and political legislation—"All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye also so to them," we shall consider the cry of the partisans of that church against Dissenters as political agitators to be puerile and inconsistent.

5. We are satisfied that the present assembly of the island will listen to our petitions, and grant ample relief from our grievances, if Dissenters and others, who feel the oppressions complained of, do their duty to themselves.

6. We disclaim all hostility to the Episcopal church as a church of Christ, but we are desirous of seeing the reproach of injustice and oppression wiped away from her, and the hindrance to the communication of the Divine blessing on her ordinances removed, with every barrier, to the cordial union and co-operation of all true Christians.

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP IN FRANCE.—The *Presse* publishes the following account of the mode in which religious worship in France is regulated by the government:—"The administration of religious worship, after having formed part of the ministry of public instruction until the year 1828, and subsequently part of the ministry of the interior, was definitively annexed to the department of justice in 1834. The following is the amount of the expenses of religious worship for the year 1846 (Catholic worship). France is divided, as regards religion, into 80 dioceses, at the head of each of which is placed a bishop with the following pension:—Archbishop of Paris, 40,000*fr.*; 4 archbishops, with 15,000*fr.* each; 66 bishops, with 10,000*fr.* each. The archbishops and bishops are appointed by the King, before whom they take the oaths, when the bulls by which they are appointed have been verified and registered by the council of state. But it is from the pope they receive their canonical institution. The bishops appoint the vicars-general, together with the parish priests; but those appointments are submitted to the King for his approbation. Independently of their fixed pensions, the archbishop of Lyons and the bishop of Arras receive each, as cardinals, an increased pension of 10,000*fr.* annually. The pension of the parish priests of the first class, those directing parishes containing more than 5,000 souls, is fixed by law at 1,500*fr.* (£60 British); and these of the second class at 1,200*fr.* (£48 British). The curates are paid according to their age. Those aged 70 and upwards, 1,000*fr.*; those from 60 to 70 years of age, 900*fr.*; and those under 60 years of age, are 800*fr.* per annum. The Protestant church is composed of nine clergymen, residing in Paris, who receive 3,000*fr.* per annum; sixty-four in the provinces, who receive 2,000*fr.*; 102 who receive 1,800*fr.*; and 522 who receive 1,500*fr.* The ministers of the Jewish faith are paid by the state, in the same manner as the Catholics and Protestants. The grand rabbi of Paris receives 6,000*fr.* Seven grand rabbis in the departments, 3,000*fr.* each. A sum of 73,400*fr.* is divided amongst 100 officiating ministers or rabbis, whose salaries vary from 300*fr.* to 1,000*fr.* The service of the different religious societies amount, for the year 1846, to the sum of 37,684,350*fr.*,—viz., Catholic worship, 36,318,900*fr.*; Protestant, 1,255,050*fr.*; Israelite, 110,400*fr.* From the 1st of July, 1830, to the 1st of July, 1843, the donations made, and the legacies bequeathed to the different religious congregations, amounted to 4,774,000*fr.*"

Correspondence.

PLAN FOR THE RELIEF AND INCREASING WELFARE OF FARMERS AND OF THE POORER CLASSES OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

LETTER II.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR—When a disease has attained its maximum, it would be unreasonable to expect that, during the operation of even the best remedies, no painful sensations should be experienced, and no sacrifices required. Therefore, an outline of the scheme proposed is—

1. That government advance one million, and that three-fourths of this sum be funded; that half a million be in like manner advanced each of the two following years; and three-fourths of the same likewise funded.

2. That the window and other taxes, bearing most heavily on the generality, be commuted into what may be termed a voluntary poor's rate, for three years, so as to produce another half million at the end of that period, and the half of each year's produce to be funded.

3. Should the above resources appear inadequate to effect, to a sufficient extent, the operations about to be proposed, there appears, I conceive, none more direct or expedient than to impose a further comparatively small tax on the property and income of the wealthier classes, for two or three years, thus:—Property and funded property, producing £400 per annum, and under £700, to be assessed at one-eighth per cent.; £700, and under £1,000, at one-quarter per cent.; £1,000, and under £1,200, one-third per cent.; £1,200, and under £1,500, one-half per cent.; £1,500, and under £2,000, three-quarters per cent.; £2,000, and upwards, one per cent.

Let the whole be placed under the management of trustees, laymen of independent property, and of the strictest probity, appointed by government, or rather elected by the universal suffrage of the people in each county; and which, consequently, must not be made to form any portion of the public revenue, but be set apart as a separate fund for the encouragement and promotion of an extensive system of agriculture.

Let commissioners be appointed to purchase and take an exact survey of the waste lands in each county of the United Kingdom; distinguishing the few tracts deemed wholly incapable of cultivation of any kind, and the mountainous tracts best adapted for plantations, from such as may be converted into arable and pasture lands, also designating their respective localities. Let temporary huts or booths be erected in central situations on the various lands to be brought into cultivation, and those labourers only who have no dwellings within two miles, should be permitted to inhabit them. The extent of enclosures to be commenced for the present on these lands, should be regulated by a committee of the trustees and commissioners, according as the funds would gradually permit. Let an enumeration be made of the indigent artisans, and the labourers and working classes of every description throughout the kingdom. Let them be employed to labour, each as near as possible to their present dwellings; and let cultivators of skill and experience be appointed to superintend their labour. Let suitable wages be allowed to each man, proportioned to the number of his family. Let bogs and marshes be previously and especially attended to, and be drained to the greatest possible extent. Let arable lands be marked out, and let the objects for culture thereon be principally grain, flax, hemp, &c., and vegetables for general consumption. Let pastures of due extent be formed, and nurseries for plantations. Let the most healthy spots be selected on a liberal and extensive scale, for the erection of cottages and rural villages, or such as for the most part are destined for the purposes of agriculture; and likewise even for towns, the sites to be selected with the greatest care, and at suitable distances from others. The latter would more particularly be required in the northern counties. The grand object of these preparatory measures would be, not only to afford constant employment for the necessitous classes above mentioned, but from the abundance which must, ere long, flow from the extensive course of cultivation, to lower the price of every species of produce, animal and vegetable, to a degree hitherto unprecedented in these isles; and thus place the country, in the course of a few years, in such a condition as to render the importation of foreign grain a matter of free choice—a mere object of free trade, not of necessity. The sale of the produce of the lands placed under cultivation would, in the course of two or three years, when added to the grants, interest thereof, and taxes, enable the trustees to erect gradually suitable cottages and villages in the situations already marked out. About every thirtieth allotment might be sold to suitable purchasers indiscriminately, for cash or equivalent security, the size of each dwelling being proportioned to the land attached; and the produce of a great portion of the cultivated divisions (which should always be retained as a surplus remaining unappropriated to the use of any particular individuals), would yield sufficient profit in the course of a few years, if added to the large capital funded, not only to render unnecessary any continuance of the aforesaid tax, but to permit the continued erection of cottages, farm-houses, and villas, together with all other necessary and desirable edifices, with land attached. We must take into consideration, also, the houses and lands which, at this period, would have been let on leases of sufficient extent, at moderate and equitable rents, so as to afford every possible encouragement, and these would form a considerable portion of the annual returns. They should be put into the possession principally of the poor labouring classes, the most able and skilful to manage them, and of farmers, and thus afford them a fair prospect of creditably supporting their families. A fifth of the most suitable descriptions of allotments may be properly apportioned to farmers and their sons, together with others who may addit themselves to husbandry. Likewise, one allotment of 30 acres in 4,000 may be sold or leased to any gentleman or others who may desire it. Purchases of these lands should be also permitted for the erection of schools and colleges in due proportion to the population; of charitable, scientific, and other institutions; manufactures, baths, &c.; but under such limitations as would in no wise compromise, but increase, the comfort and welfare of the poorer classes, and which would add considerably to the capital.

But, as objections may be advanced with respect to the danger of a too rapid increase of population (admitting, for a moment, any reason that there should exist such apprehensions), this may be effectually guarded against by the timely foresight of government, who might frame a judicious system of laws relative to emigration, such as would insure a ready acquiescence in its views. But

how fallacious, altogether, is it to imagine that mankind ought not to avail themselves of the *present* advantages which are offered by their bountiful Creator, for fear that *future* generations should suffer from their acceptance of them; or, in other words, that many of the present generation ought to be compelled to endure privation and suffering, pining poverty, aye, even *death itself*, that the generations to come may be preserved from a like calamity! But the same fallacious rule would, in such case, be equally applicable to future generations as to the present. Can false reasoning be carried to a higher extreme? We can only compare the many millions of acres of uncultivated land in the United Kingdom, with the wealth which remains untouched in the hands of the miser, who, amidst the richest blessings of Providence, will not thence provide himself the common necessities of life. Proofs are not wanting to assure us that a flourishing population (not that of filthy and crowded towns), supported by the fair and equal efforts of the *industrious agriculturist and manufacturer*, must, so far as happiness can be derived from these sources, constitute the real wealth and prosperity of nations. The divine injunction is to "subdue and replenish the earth," and we cannot guiltlessly doubt the wisdom of the supreme command. Our obedience to it can alone give energy to the various orders of society—which bind man to man, and teach him to coalesce with his fellow-creatures for the universal purposes of utility and happiness. In my next, I purpose to add a few further reasons in favour of the adoption of a national plan of the above description; together with a table of proportions which might be observed in the distribution of the lands.

I remain, sir, yours truly,
W. S. C.

The Complete Suffrage Movement.

LEICESTER COMPLETE SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.—

At the monthly meeting on Tuesday evening, Mr Parker in the chair, the question relating to the improvement of the condition of the working classes was again brought forward; but, as all the members present had previously expressed their opinions, it was resolved not to proceed further with it in the from in which it had been put. The subject chosen for discussion at the next meeting, on the first Tuesday in August, was, "The present hours of labour, considered with reference to their effects upon the political and social condition of the people;" and the secretary was appointed to open the discussion. It was afterwards moved by Mr W. Booth, seconded by Mr Tinkler, and unanimously resolved:—"That this Association records its continued approval of the *Nonconformist* paper, and commends it to the zealous support of all real reformers."

BRAINTREE.—On Friday evening, the Rev. T. Spencer, perpetual curate of Hinton Charterhouse, delivered a lecture at the Corn exchange, Braintree, on the extension of the suffrage. George Courtauld, Esq., took the chair, and the audience amounted to about 400. The lecturer handled the subject with ability, and won the applause of those who agreed with him in political opinion, while those who differed from him admitted that he treated the question with becoming calmness and temper. Thanks were voted to him, and also to the chairman, before the meeting broke up.—*Chelmsford Chronicle*.

RAILWAY JOBBING.—The select committee appointed to inquire into the charges made by the South-eastern Railway company have made their report. It has been published in the daily papers. The *Times* thus states the substance of it:—"Captain Boldero has incurred the animadversion of the committee for having trafficked largely in railway shares, through Mr Hignett, solicitor to the Board of Ordnance; who, it is stated, had no authority whatever to act on behalf of the Board as represented by him in his letters to the railway authorities. The committee also report, that it had come to their knowledge that Mr Bonham, in 1836, being then a member of the House of Commons, had one hundred South-eastern Railway shares allotted to him, which he sold at £3 per share premium. The committee lastly reprobate the conduct of Mr Wray, of the South-eastern Railway, in connexion with some of the transactions impugned; and strongly condemn the system of canvassing members and public boards, practised by railway companies." Captain Boldero is M.P. for Chippenham; Mr Bonham is not in parliament. In commenting on this subject the *Times* remarks—

We really approach the subject of railroad jobbing with pain and disgust; and not altogether without apprehensions, but with a kind of anxious inquiry, "Where will the disclosures end? Whom will they reach and affect?" Will they not touch and taint those whom the country ought to respect? The poor of this country are taxed with improvidence; but what shall we say of those who, not being poor at first, attempt to repair their broken fortunes by desperate means—by means to which, at one period of their lives, they hardly thought they should have recourse? We have heard of the South Sea bubble—of Law's mischievous operations in French finance—and who they were, what class of persons in rank and station, that struggled for shares in the promised fortunes that were to result from these discreditable schemes; but we are much mistaken if railroad shares have not offered greater and more prevalent temptations to native corruptness than any preceding speculations either at home or abroad.

The distinction of the "early delivery" of the Post-office is about to cease. A correspondent states, that on paying the amount lately, he was told that the system complained of would be discontinued after the current quarter, and that the postmen would have a slight increase of salary to compensate them for the loss they would experience consequently upon the alteration being made.—*Times*.

Friday's *Gazette* announces that the dignity of baronet has been conferred upon J. F. Davis, Esq., governor of Hong Kong.

General News.

FOREIGN.

AMERICA.

The Caledonia arrived at Liverpool on Monday morning, with nine days' later intelligence. The only item of much interest in the papers of this arrival is the proclamation of President Anson Jones, of Texas, announcing officially the proposition of Mexico to treat unconditionally as to the independence of Texas, and ordering a cessation of hostilities in consequence. The publication of this document had caused considerable excitement. President Jones appeared to be viewed with great distrust by the annexation party, and his sentiments upon the question were much canvassed. The election of delegates to the convention of the 4th of July was proceeding, the returns, according to the accounts in the New Orleans papers, being almost unanimous in favour of the scheme of annexation, but we can find no data upon which to form any accurate opinion.

We learn from Mexico that the Congress had adjourned for a short period. The appearance of the American squadron, under Commodore Conner, is said to have produced great consternation at Vera Cruz. The near approach of the period at which this important question would be set at rest, the uncertainty attending the decision of the citizens of Texas, joined with the doubts entertained as to the preservation of peace, should the annexation scheme be preferred, had combined to produce a certain degree of agitation in commercial affairs in the United States.

Religious dissent on the slavery question appeared to be spreading, the system of American slavery having again been denounced as "a moral, personal, and political evil" at a Presbyterian and Congregational convention at Detroit. The extension of this dissent may lead to important results.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Most distressing accounts have been received from this colony during the past week. The whole of the north-eastern province beyond Colesberg is in arms. The missionary station of Philippolis has been abandoned. From the 6th to the 16th of April there was continuous fighting between the Griquas, or bastard natives, and the immigrant Boers. No quarter was given on either side; prisoners taken were instantly knocked on the head; troops and artillery were hurrying from all quarters to the north-eastern frontiers, and from Cape Town Sir Peregrine Maitland was hastening to this awful scene. On the whole, the Griquas appear to have maintained their ground, but the Boers had despatched messengers to Natal for reinforcements, which there was little doubt would be readily furnished to them, and a collision between her Majesty's forces and her Majesty's subjects was, at the latest dates, the most probable of impending contingencies. These rencontres had, too, unsettled the Caffres, and from the frontier post on Caffreland, Post Victoria, the military authorities had forwarded despatches to Graham's Town for assistance. The Boers have attempted to carry Philippolis, filled with women and children, by storm; and, though repulsed, they carried off 800 head of cattle, and, in their retreat, "deliberately shot two Bushmen children, who were herding a small flock." Eleven hundred strong and well-armed Boers have cut off all the communication between the Griquas, at Philippolis, and the neighbouring tribes, and are endeavouring to plant a strong force between Philippolis and the north-eastern part of the colony, which is in the possession of and under British dominion. Whether the 91st regiment, supported by the 7th dragoons, will arrive in time to save Philippolis, remains to be seen. "The whole country," says the *Graham's Town Journal* of the 24th of April, "is in arms; the farmers declaring they will follow the soldiers over, the moment they cross the Orange river, and there is not the least doubt but 2,000 Boers are ready to go over."

NEW ZEALAND.

The accounts from this distracted colony are far worse than had been anticipated. From them it appears that the natives had been completely successful in routing all the European inhabitants from the Bay of Islands, and destroying their property, as well, no doubt, as many valuable lives. The particulars of this disastrous event are contained in the following letter, which has been received at Lloyd's:—

Auckland (New Zealand), June 28.

SIR—I deem it my duty to apprise you of the calamity which has befallen the oldest settlement, and perhaps the best harbour, in New Zealand. The aborigines about the Bay of Islands have latterly been getting discontented, in consequence of the falling-off in trade, and considerable decrease in the number of ships visiting that port—a falling-off which they cannot account for, except that it be caused through the interference of government. This notion having got possession of their minds, they have declared war against the British flag, and a chief of the name of Heki, a ringleader, prior to the 11th instant had twice succeeded in cutting down the flagstaff, which was a third time ordered to be erected again by the government, and fifty soldiers, accompanied by her Majesty's ship *Hazard*, of eighteen guns, sent to protect it; these forces were assisted by the inhabitants, enrolled as special constables. The town was attacked by the natives at daylight on the morning of the 11th instant, and I am sorry to inform you that the natives succeeded in driving the whole European population from the settlement, and compelling them to take refuge on board the ships in the harbour, making their escape with but little more than what they had on their backs. The town, being now entirely in the hands of the natives, was plundered of everything, and property amounting to £30,000 has fallen into the hands of the savages. The loss of life on

the part of the Europeans was not great—ten in number killed, and fifteen wounded. Amongst the latter is Captain Robertson, of her Majesty's ship *Hazard*, who is dangerously wounded, having four musket balls in his legs and arms. This gallant officer, with about thirty men, most nobly, and with the most exemplary courage, resisted the combined attack of about 400 well-armed savages, and had actually repulsed and beaten them back when he got severely wounded and fell. The fate of the day was just about this time decided against the Europeans by a body of natives, with Heki at their head, having surprised and taken a musket-proof block-house, which stood close by the flagstaff. The number of natives killed and wounded during the engagement has not been ascertained, but there must have been a considerable number of both.

The governor (Captain Fitzroy), anticipating native disturbances, wrote to Sydney for troops about two months ago, but, unfortunately, they did not arrive here until the 23rd instant, by her Majesty's ship *North Star*. At present there is not a sufficient force in the colony to retake the settlement at the Bay, but I believe it is the intention of the government to blockade the port, so that, if this is the case, the many whale ships who were in the habit of visiting the Bay of Islands will now in all probability visit this port.

It is impossible for any one to say where or when these disturbances will end; that the New Zealanders have been greatly under-rated is now apparent. The home government will now be undeceived that the peaceable possession of this colony could be maintained by about 100 soldiers against a native population of 120,000. To maintain our position even in the towns, not one less than a thousand regular troops can do so, and unless this force is sent the colony is not worth living in.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) LLOYD'S AGENT.

To William Dobson, Esq., Secretary to Lloyd's.

A private letter from Auckland contains the following additional particulars:—

The settlement at the Bay of Islands is now completely swept away; not a house is left standing, or an European left. There were about 800 natives engaged; they fought hand to hand, no flinching. The inhabitants (about 350 souls) have been brought up here in the two men-of-war, an English whaler, and the government brig. The scene is heart-rending. Many families who were wealthy have lost everything they had in the world, few of the unfortunates have more than the clothes they stand upright in. Heki, for a savage, however, is a generous foe, but I have not time now to relate how he has shown himself so, saving that he has in every instance given notice of his attacks, and has strictly kept his word in such matters. He has said he will next attack Auckland, and there is no doubt but he will. All men capable of bearing arms, between 18 and 60, are called upon to enrol themselves, and block-houses are in course of erection; all is excitement, alarm, and dismay. Most of the stores are cleared of their valuable stock, and shipped on board the *Staines Castle* for Sydney, and her cabins are nearly all taken for ladies and families who are to be sent away. The whole town is in a ferment not easy to imagine, much less to describe. At least £40,000 worth of property is lost at the bay.

It is quite clear that the natives took the inhabitants by surprise, and evinced most determined bravery, as well as humanity towards the settlers. They are, it is said, as much astonished as the Europeans at the sequel, the numbers of the two attacking divisions being about 900. The Europeans, inclusive of sailors and soldiers, lost about 12 killed and 20 wounded. Of the natives, more than 30 were killed in the action, and 70 wounded, most of them dangerously. Great praise is due to many individuals for their bravery and exertions, and to Mr Polack in particular, for the surrender of his house and premises for the use and protection of the settlers, their families, and their property.

The settlers had met and adopted every measure for resisting further attacks, should the natives threaten them. All the male inhabitants between 18 and 60 were being sworn in, organised, and drilled. On the 23rd of March, her Majesty's ship *Star* arrived at Auckland, with troops as well as a small vessel, which brought 50 more. These arrivals tended much to restore confidence.

SPAIN.

Insurrectionary movements have taken place in Catalonia which threaten to equal those which resulted in La Vendée, in France, from the enforcement of the conscription after the revolution of 1830. It commenced in the towns in the neighbourhood of Barcelona, but states that the insurrection is fast spreading. Two other towns, Igualada and Villafraanca, have joined in the movement; and General Concha was waiting at Barcelona for a reinforcement of troops, before marching against the insurgents. Igualada is a town of considerable importance. This unexpected disturbance suspends the decision of the court relative to the journey of the Queen to the Basque provinces.

The *Heraldo*, of Madrid, states a despatch has been received by the government, from the Spanish consul at Perpignan, stating that a great number of Spanish refugees, resident in France, had left Marseilles and Toulouse for the frontiers of Spain. Orders have, consequently, been sent to the authorities to keep a strict look-out on the frontiers, and to arrest all suspicious characters.

Letters from Rome state that M. Castello y Ayenza has received formal orders from his government to demand his passports as soon as all hope of an unconditional recognition of Queen Isabella by his Holiness shall have disappeared.

SYRIA.

Letters from Syria, of June 9, announce the breaking out of a fresh insurrection in the Lebanon. An engagement between the Maronites and the Druses had taken place in Buccah, in the plain between the two Lebanons, which had terminated in the loss on each side of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty men. The roads between Damascus and Jerusalem are no longer safe; and no caravan can travel by that route without a strong escort. The Arabs are from 40,000 to 50,000 strong, and are plundering

right and left. An attempt has been made on the life of the French consul at Damascus, and the whole country was, in fact, in a state of complete disorganisation. The Turkish authorities were, as usual, occupied in exciting the Druses against the Maronites.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE IN ALGIERS.—It is most painful to read the details published by the papers of the terrible and disgraceful tragedy which has just occurred at Dahra, in Algeria. In this affair upwards of 800 men, women, and children have perished by means the most cruel and the most detestable that can be conceived. There was not the shadow of an excuse for the outrage. The victims were not warriors. They were inoffensive and unresisting country people, who, with their wives and families, their cattle, and their property, had taken refuge in the caverns, in which they were destroyed, to escape the lawless violence of their invaders. Of resistance they had no idea, excepting in so far as they wished to make terms, by which their lives and property would be saved from the violence and rapine of the French soldiery, yet the whole of these unhappy people have been destroyed. They attempted to parley, but the terms proposed to them were such that death itself was preferable, and the brave Colonel Pélissier (it is right that his name should be recorded) instantly gave orders that the whole of the entrances to the cavern should be closed up with combustibles and set fire to. The order was executed. Eight hundred miserable wretches perished by the horrid process of suffocation, and the tribe of the Riahis is exterminated. The Arabs had taken refuge in the grotto of Dahra, before which the expedition arrived on the 18th of June. On that day the horrid business commenced. The details we take from the *Réforme*:—

The combustibles were thrown into the ravine. Fire was put to them, and the fire was kept up till evening. On the morning of the 19th, the Arabs ventured to come out of the cavern. They came to hear the propositions of the Colonel. They were made to pass through the camp, where they could see the immense heaps prepared for their destruction—the lighted torches, &c. They returned to their caverns, there to perish with their wives, their children, and their property. The conditions made by Colonel Pélissier were so severe that they could not listen to them. Then the fire commenced. It lasted the whole day from two o'clock, and was continued throughout the night. The soldiers were kept to this detestable work by gangs, and it was, I assure you, a frightful duty for them amidst the heart-rending cries and sounds which arose from the interior. For a long time the fire rose in a double column at the two entrances to the cavern, but on the 20th there only remained a mass of half-burnt and smouldering charcoal, and all sounds from the interior had ceased. It was decided that the cavern should be entered. But how can I paint the frightful spectacle that met our view? The cattle driven mad, running about wildly, and crushing everything under their feet; men and women, in their attempt to fly, lying in all directions dead, being smothered by the smoke, or disemboweled by the infuriated cattle. We were obliged to take upwards of twenty steps over the heaps of the dead and dying. A thousand persons were accumulated in this horrible dungeon, from which there was no issue. At the bottom dead bodies were found standing, the faces of the victims being pressed against the fissures of the rock, in the fruitless hope of getting a mouthful of air to breathe. About seventy persons who were still living expired as soon as they were brought into the open air. Others died from being crushed by pieces of the rock, which were detached by the heat. A great number were found with stabs of yatagans upon their bodies. Some had a great number of wounds, and it was evident that in the course of that dreadful night, and in the midst of the horrible darkness, a terrible struggle had occurred, of which these were the marks. Already nearly six hundred bodies have been taken out of the cavern, and there are many more yet in it, which we have been unable to reach. Eight hundred men, women, and children have perished. The whole of the tribe of the Riahis is exterminated.

The Paris papers of Sunday, received by the French express, confirm the statements received from Algeria, of the massacre of an entire tribe of Arabs by the French troops, under the orders of Colonel Pélissier. Of the 150 gasping wretches rescued from death only 37 survived. The total number of victims is, therefore, upwards of 600.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The nobility of Hungary are exempt from taxation; and the costs of the government fall heavily, therefore, on the peasant class. Roused to a sense of this injustice and its inversion of the natural rule, the privileged classes have come forward in numbers to inscribe their names as taxpayers on the register of the Exchequer. Like most generous impulses, when once communicated, the example is spreading rapidly; and not less than two hundred rich proprietors are said to have signed the voluntary obligation in a single day.—*Athenæum*.—[When will the landholders of England show the same honesty, and give up their tax on the bread of the poor?]

FREAKS OF A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.—On Tuesday morning, about six o'clock, the electric fluid fell on the house of M. Bousselier, Rue du Commerce, Grenelle, and demolished the chimney. It then passed through the well, and entered the chamber of a marchand-de-vin, named Teissède, residing in the next house, and running along the bed-irons, melted the curtain rings, broke a secretary to pieces, and split a zinc bucket, near a bed, where two children were asleep, but did them no injury. It then broke the espagnolette of the window into three pieces, went down to the salle-à-manger, where it broke 28 panes of glass, passed out through a window at the back of the house, and returning to the house of M. Bousselier, tore to pieces the zinc roof. It next passed across the street, and melted 17f. in silver and

copper, which a milk-woman held in her apron, then entered the kitchen, and passed out of the dining-room, after breaking eight panes of glass. The razors, keys, and other iron articles of the secretary, were found to be strongly magnetised. The silver and sous of the milk-woman were reduced by the melting to pieces no larger than shot, and she herself was paralysed for 24 hours in all her limbs. In a butcher's shop close by 400 to 500 kilogrammes of meat were so spoiled as to be totally unfit for use.—*Galignani*.

BRAZIL.—The *Jornal do Comercio* of the 3rd of May, received at Liverpool from Rio on Friday, states that a resolution had been adopted in the Lower House, on the second discussion of the budget, imposing upon cotton manufactures of British origin destined for consumption an extra duty on the amount recoverable by the general tariff of 20 per cent.; which duty, however, the government is authorised to suspend immediately that the restrictions upon the importation of Brazilian sugar into this country are abandoned.

THE SLAVE TRADE AND ITS HORRORS.—An officer on board the United States' brig *Truxton*, in a letter to the *New York Commercial*, gives the particulars of the capture of a slave vessel called the *Spitfire*. The slaver named made a voyage to the river Pongas in March, 1844, and carried away 346 slaves, which she landed in Cuba. When recently captured by the *Truxton*, she was fifty miles up the Pongas river; and although no slaves were found on board, 300 were confined in the barrack-room, waiting for the rainy season, the wind then being fresher, and the chances of escape better. It is difficult to conceive how 316 human beings could, by any possibility, be crammed into a vessel of less than 100 tons; and when it is remembered how much even of this small space must be occupied by the officers and men of the vessel, and by the provisions and water necessary for the support of so many people, some idea may be formed of the sufferings of the blacks during their passage to Cuba. The *Spitfire* is about 100 feet long, and between decks there is just height enough for a man to sit down if his head is bent a little forward. Imagine 350 men, women, and children confined for thirty-five days in such a place, and in such a position. The food allowed them was one pint of rice per day and no more; a pint of water each was also given them daily; a few were occasionally allowed to go on deck for a little air, but not often; those who evinced any disposition to rebel or cause trouble, were confined in irons. The average cost of a prime negro between twenty and thirty years old, at the slave factory, seldom exceeds fifteen dollars; at Cuba the same slave will sell for 400 dollars. Their value at the West Indies, however, has much diminished, and still continues to diminish daily. Cloth, rum, muskets, cutlasses, powder, and such articles as are adapted to the wants and wishes of the natives, are given by the slave-factor in exchange.—It is extremely difficult to get up these rivers to the places where the slavers lie. The whole coast is intersected by innumerable rivers, with branches pouring into them from every quarter, and communicating with each other by narrow, circuitous, and very numerous creeks, bordered on each side with impenetrable thickets of mangroves. In these creeks, almost concealed by the trees, the vessels lie, and often elude the strictest search. But when they have taken on board their living cargo, and are getting out to sea, the British are very apt to seize them, except, alas! when they are protected by the banner of the United States. Then the British have no authority to detain them.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

SCRAPS OF INFORMATION.—The royal court of Paris have decided that duelling constitutes no crime or offence.—The French government have permitted Don Carlos and his consort to proceed to Greoulx, in the department of the Lower Alps; but he will be watched there as closely as at Bourges, and the Prince of Asturias, or "Count de Montemolin," will remain in the last-named town, of course duly *surveillé*.—Letters from Berne, of the 4th instant, state that the Jesuits had been already placed in possession of the parochial church of the Franciscan friars at Lucerne.—The appointment of the Hon. L. M'Lane, of Baltimore, as a special minister from the United States to England, is positively announced; and he will leave New York for this country on the 15th instant.—Three of the presidents of the United States, Jackson, Monroe, and Polk, have sprung from the same race, the Scottish colonists of the north of Ireland. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and the Adamses, were of English descent.—The *Impartial du Rhin* states, that 15,000 inhabitants of Tilsit and Königsberg had forwarded an address to the King of Prussia, demanding the constitution promised by his father. This event had caused a considerable sensation in the Prussian cabinet.—The Emperor of Morocco has ratified the treaty concluded with France on the 18th of March last.—The King of Wurtemberg had a narrow escape on the 5th inst. Whilst at Ludwigsburg, seeing some experiments with a newly-invented cannon ball, one of the projectiles burst close to his Majesty, but fortunately the pieces took a contrary direction. An officer and some men were slightly wounded.—The Hon. W. Furlonge, Attorney-general of Guiana, described by the *Congregational Record* as being the unflinching advocate of right principles, the stern opponent of every infringement on the rights and liberties of the people, has been dismissed from office, a victim to his fearless honesty.

According to the *American Railroad Journal*, the directors of American railways are rapidly lowering their fares, in which, it seems, they find their account.

DOMESTIC.

METROPOLITAN.

LUNATIC ASYLUM FOR THE MIDDLE CLASSES.—A public meeting was held in the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen street, on Thursday—Lord Montagu, in the absence of Lord Ashley, in the chair—for the purpose of raising a fund to establish an asylum in London or its neighbourhood for the care and cure of the insane of the middle classes. It is proposed that the asylum be "capable of receiving 300 patients, but admitting of some extension. The cost of about twenty-five acres of freehold land, with sufficient buildings, and every possible provision for contingencies, is calculated at £30,000. This estimate of £30,000 is based upon the most careful calculations; but it is proposed to purchase land and commence the building as soon as £10,000 are raised, and to enlarge the design afterwards according to the amount received. It is believed that, in a house containing 250 or 300 patients, payments not exceeding 25s. or 30s. per head per week will cover all the current expenses. This is less than is at present usually paid in any private asylum, in which a profit is expected after the expenses are paid. The speakers at the meeting were Mr S. Gurney, Mr Tite, Drs Conolly and Southwood Smith, Mr Grainiger, Lord Ebrington, &c. The amount of subscriptions was not named.

DISTRESSED NEEDLEWOMEN'S SOCIETY.—The meeting called yesterday, at Exeter hall, in aid of the funds of this charity, was adjourned until further notice, on account of the very small attendance. There were not more than twenty persons present at half-past two.—*Chronicle*, Saturday.—[Is the fashion of pitying poor needlewomen already gone by?]

THE METROPOLITAN DRAPERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Central Committee of this body have come to the resolution of making a vigorous appeal to the public, for the purpose of inducing all classes to co-operate, more earnestly and actively than they have hitherto done, in the efforts of the Association to do away with the system of late hours of business, now become so crying an evil, and which the Committee appear to think can only be accomplished by the abstaining of the public from evening shopping. This appeal it is proposed to make by means of a short essay, or tract, for which a prize is to be offered, in order that the best possible work upon the subject may be procured; and, when this is done, it is to be sent to every householder in London. Such a step will, of course, entail considerable expense, and part of the plan of the Committee is to raise a fund of 5,000*l.* to carry the main object into effect. The object the Association has in view is one of great importance, and well-deserving of support; for it interferes with no interests, and offends no prejudices, while the benefit it would confer upon all engaged in trade can hardly be overrated.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE WORKING CLASSES.—On Wednesday evening Mr J. Simpson, of Edinburgh, delivered the first of two addresses to the working classes, on the means of improving their character and condition. Lord Brougham occupied the chair, surrounded by several other noblemen and gentlemen. Exeter hall was not quite filled, but there were about 2000 persons present. On Mr Simpson's coming forward he was received with loud cheers. In the course of his address he dwelt very largely on the report of the Health of Towns commission, and on the necessity there was for the immediate improvement of the dwellings of the labouring classes. He alluded to the improvements taking place in those dwellings in Edinburgh, and exhorted the labouring classes of London to pursue an equally sensible and advantageous plan, as the chief means of elevating their position in society; and, by so doing, also to improve the health of themselves and their families, and increase their comforts and enjoyments, as the prosperity of all must, in a great measure, depend on the character and good conduct of the great masses of society [cheers]. It was then moved and seconded that Mr Simpson be cordially thanked for his kindness. The second lecture was delivered on Friday evening, but there were not so many persons present as on the former occasion, owing, no doubt, to the very bad state of the weather. Lord Ebrington occupied the chair. Mr Simpson dwelt at considerable length on the improved state of ventilation, and the greater degree of personal cleanliness that had lately begun to be adopted, both of which were very necessary to the moral improvement of the working classes. At the conclusion of his address a vote of thanks was awarded him by universal acclamation.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—It may excite some surprise to learn, that, though Maynooth college has not availed itself of the advantages of this institution, no fewer than eight Roman Catholic colleges have connected themselves with it, of which two are in Ireland—viz., St Cuthbert's, Ushaw, Durham; Stonyhurst, Lancashire; St Mary's, Oscott, near Birmingham; St Edmund's, Ware, Herts; Prior Park, Bath; St Gregory's, Burnside, near Bath; Carlow; St Kyran's, Kilkenny. The total number from these eight colleges who have matriculated is 89, of whom 26 have proceeded to the degree of B.A. The Belfast "Royal Academical Institution" has also furnished four students, of whom one has taken the degree of LL.B. Nine Protestant Dissenting theological colleges have connected themselves with the university, which have furnished 67 students: of these, 24 have taken the degree of B.A., and 2 that of M.A. University College has supplied more than a third of the total number who have matriculated, viz., 157 out of 453: of these 64 have taken the degree of B.A., 8 that of M.A., 14 that of LL.B., and 1 that of LL.D. King's Col-

lege has furnished 59 students, of whom 15 have graduated as B.A., and one as LL.B. The number who matriculated in 1843 was greater than in any preceding year; viz. 80. In 1844, the number was 79. This is an inconsiderable number, after, all we admit, compared with those who enter Oxford and Cambridge every year. In fact, the middle classes in this country have not yet been induced to avail themselves, to any satisfactory extent, of the opportunity afforded by the establishment of University College, and King's, and of the London University, for giving their sons, at a moderate cost, a sound and manly education.

SIR HENRY POTTINGER.—It is the intention of the corporation of the city of London, at their next court of common council, to be holden on Thursday, to present the freedom of the city, in a box of the value of 100 guineas, to Major-general Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart, G.C.B.

DR NATHAN MARCUS ADLER was installed as Chief Rabbi over the united congregations of Jews in Great Britain, on Wednesday, at the great synagogue in St James's place, Aldgate. The synagogue was richly adorned for the occasion; 500 wax tapers spread a blaze of light; and fifty singers, principally boys, aided the imposing ceremony. After the installation, the Chief Rabbi delivered an address, in German.

DR WOLFF.—We mentioned, in a recent paragraph, that Sir Benjamin Brodie had commenced the process of extracting the Bokhara worm, termed *rishta*, from Dr Wolff's wrist, by winding it round a piece of paper. Great skill was displayed in this operation. After no less than eight visits, Sir Benjamin succeeded in extracting the worm entire, and it measured more than three feet in length. The names of Prince Albert and Lord Palmerston have been added to the list of subscribers for the reverend doctor's work on Bokhara, which is now published. As Dr Wolff has got no church in England, he intends, at least for the present, to reside abroad, and will leave London on the 15th inst. for Bruges.—*Standard*.

MR GREEN, the veteran aeronaut, ascended from the gardens, Cremorne house, Chelsea, in the Albion balloon, accompanied by a Mr. Bass, in the presence of several thousands of spectators, who cheered him as he mounted aloft. The balloon crossed the river between Battersea and Putney, and took a direction over Surrey, apparently towards Clapham.

SHAMEFUL OVERLOADING OF OMNIBUSES.—At Worship street, on Friday, Thomas Guiver, the proprietor of an omnibus plying between Cheshunt and London, attended before Mr Bingham, to answer the charge of having carried a greater number of passengers than he was entitled to do under the act. Police constable Roker, 95 N, stated that whilst on duty in Kingsland-road, about eight o'clock on the evening of Sunday se'nnight, his attention was attracted to the defendant's omnibus, which was loaded with passengers to a most dangerous extent. He followed it for a short distance, when it made a temporary stoppage, so as to enable him to count the number of passengers, and he found that the vehicle, which was constructed to carry only eleven persons inside and nine out, had not only its full complement of inside passengers, but also no less than twenty-two persons upon the roof, together with another standing by the conductor upon the steps of the carriage. Mr Bingham said the practice of conveying an excessive number of passengers had been carried to so serious an extent on the metropolitan roads, and was productive of so much danger and inconvenience, that he was determined, as far as he was able, to put a stop to it, and with that view, on every repetition of the offence by persons brought before him, he should inflict the full amount of penalty it was in his power to impose. There having been no former charge against the defendant, instead of inflicting the full penalty in this case, he should order him to pay the sum of 2*s.* for each passenger beyond the number he was licensed to carry—in the whole 22*s.*, together with the costs, and in default of payment he must be committed for a fortnight to the house of correction. [We are thankful to Mr Bingham for the determination expressed, and can bear testimony to the shameful crowding on these conveyances, which are frequently literally crammed. It is a regular matter of business now, wherever a railway station goes near, for the omnibus to wait for "all" those who have been too late for the train, no matter how many—so that the poor animals can anyhow drag their weary load. Now that an example has been made, we doubt not but that a little more care for the comfort of the public, as well as humanity to the poor beasts, will be the consequence.]

PROVINCIAL.

CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWISHAM.—The annual examination of the pupils in this establishment took place in the school room, on Wednesday, 25th June last. Dr Henderson, of Highbury College, had kindly engaged to preside, but was unhappily prevented by indisposition. The duties were, however, very ably discharged by Mr Samuel Ransom, of the Hackney Theological Institution, and Mr George Rogers, of Albany road, who were occupied during the whole morning in a careful examination, of all the classes who had read in the Latin grammar, *Delectus*, *Cæsar*, *Ovid*, *Virgil*, *Sallust*, *Livy*, and *Horace*; together with the Greek grammar and *Delectus*. In the afternoon, a rather numerous assemblage of the friends and subscribers to the school were collected, when the boys were tested as to their knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, English composition, Euclid, algebra, geography, and English grammar. An essay on "Pride" was read by Master Dobson (son of the late Mr S. Dobson, of St Neot's), which ex-

cited considerable applause; and a selection from the speeches delivered at the last annual meeting of the London Missionary Society, was delivered by the senior scholars. The whole business of the day passed off very satisfactorily, and appeared to afford great interest to the friends assembled, among whom were several ministers and parents of the children. Six of the boys were presented with a copy of the Scriptures each on quitting the school, and it was pleasing to learn that several of them were already provided with situations. We find there are already ten (sons of congregational ministers) on the list of candidates for the next election, and each subscriber of a guinea per annum, will be entitled to give as many votes as there may be children to be elected.

UNIVERSAL PEACE.—A public meeting was held in the Independent chapel, Sunderland, on Tuesday evening, to afford the Rev. G. M'Cree, Monkwearmouth, and the Rev. J. Wayne, Hitchin, Herts, an opportunity of laying before the audience an exposition and defence of the principle of peace societies. Mr M'Cree, in the introductory address, gave a brief statement of the scriptural basis of pacific principles, and the object of peace societies; which, he said, was the establishment of universal and permanent peace. Mr Wayne then delivered an excellent address on the primary and secondary causes of war, its moral and physical evils, and the influence the universal diffusion of peace would have on personal, social, and national happiness. Great interest was exhibited by the audience.—On Thursday evening, Mr Wayne delivered a similar address in the Friends' meeting-house, Newcastle.—*Gateshead Observer.*

EDUCATION.—On Thursday, the 3rd inst, a new British school was opened at Ilkeston, Derbyshire.

SUCCESSFUL INDUSTRY.—A living monument of intelligent industry exists in Mr John Britton, the eminent antiquary and topographer; to whom a public dinner was given at Richmond, on Monday, his seventy-fifth birthday, by several cultivators of the liberal arts. In the table-talk, it came out that Mr Britton was of humble origin. Having been confined for six years of his youth to a wine-merchant's cellar, he entered upon his literary inquiries without knowledge of grammar or dictionary; bought both for the purpose; and, while yet apprentice, devoted four hours a day to mental improvement. He has produced sixty-six volumes, containing 1,866 engravings of noted accuracy, and costing in the outlay £50,000. A subscription has been opened for a memorial to be presented to the venerable topographer; and £300 has been collected.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The weather has been very broken during the past week, and some fears have begun to be entertained by the agriculturalists as to the state of the crops. Violent thunderstorms have raged over all England within the last few days; and, in some places, the rain has fallen with great violence. In some districts, the wheat crops are not merely prostrated, but quite broken. The occurrence of such weather at this critical season, when the wheat is in flower, is very unfortunate, and must lead to serious injury.—*Leeds Times.*

MR JOHN HOLT STANWAY, one of the Official Assignees of the Manchester district Bankruptcy court, has absconded, and, it is presumed, has fled to America. There is no reason to suppose that he has misappropriated monies lodged with him in his character of Official Assignee; but he was unable to render an account of some trust-funds, to the amount of £6,000.

THE VALUE OF A PARTRIDGE EGG.—On Friday last, at the Ormskirk petty sessions, a lad, fourteen years of age, was fined 10s. and costs, amounting in all to £1 0s. 9d., for accidentally breaking a partridge egg. The only witness in the case was a man named Whittle, who was three or four fields off at the time. It appears that the lad took two eggs from the nest, and in replacing them broke one. The lad is a son of Thomas Sharrock Rufford, who had of course to pay the fine, or have his son committed.—*Preston Guardian.*

MILITARY FLOGGING.—Two privates in the 2nd battalion of Coldstream guards, stationed at Windsor, were flogged on Saturday afternoon, in the Barrack square, for a breach of military discipline, in having refused to be taken to the black hole, according to the orders of the officer in command of the regiment, Colonel Brinkman, in the absence of Colonel C. Bentinck, who is now on leave. The names of the privates, who are both stated to be exceedingly steady, and generally well-conducted men, are Henry Seyman and William Lawrin. The men were all ordered to strip themselves, and to appear in a state of perfect nudity, for the purpose of being examined by the surgeon. Seyman and Lawrin both objected to undergoing such an exposure publicly amongst sixty or seventy other men, and took the liberty of remonstrating with Dr Greateorex on the great indecency of such a proceeding—a plan which had never been resorted to before. The two men were immediately ordered to be placed under arrest, and to be taken before the commanding officer, when they were ordered to be taken to the black hole, there to remain for twenty-four hours. The men refused to obey the order of their commanding officer, alleging that they had no right to be called upon by the surgeon to strip themselves stark naked along with some sixty or seventy of their comrades, and thus indecently expose themselves; and that they did not consider, by this refusal, they had committed any offence. A court martial was instantly convened, before which Seyman and Lawrin were charged with a breach of military discipline, in having refused to go to the black hole when ordered.

They were found guilty, and each sentenced to receive one hundred lashes. The "triangles" were immediately brought into the barrack square, and placed in front of the guard room; the few soldiers who were in the barracks at the time being drawn up on the parade to witness the infliction of the punishment, and the barrack gates closed to prevent the admission of the public. Several of their comrades, who were outside of the gates, were refused admission by the serjeant of the guard, until the flogging was over. The men received their punishment with great fortitude, notwithstanding their sufferings were most severe; the blood trickled down their backs in streams after the first fifteen or twenty lashes. Their comrades, who were drawn up in the square, looked on in sullen silence. The moment they were dismissed, they gave vent to one loud simultaneous hiss. A hackney fly, which had been sent for in the meantime, and which was in waiting outside, then entered the barrack square; and the two men, with their coats loosely thrown over their backs, were driven to the Infantry hospital at Spital, followed by Dr Greateorex, where the usual medical treatment for their recovery was resorted to.

MURDER OF MR PALMER AND THE CREW OF THE SLOOP WASP.—The war-brig Rapid has arrived at Plymouth, with part of the crew of a captured slaver, charged with murdering Mr Palmer, a midshipman, and eight of the crew of the Queen's sloop Wasp. The prisoners are ten in number, eight Portuguese and two Spaniards. An examination has been begun before the mayor and magistrates of Plymouth. A native of Bahia, master of a slave-schooner captured by the Wasp, who was present at the massacre, said he tried to dissuade the murderers from it. According to his evidence, the Englishmen were put on board the schooner; and the accused, who formed part of the crew of the Echo brigantine, which had been captured, were placed under their charge. They resolved to murder the Englishmen; and, seizing an unguarded moment, killed them all, though not without receiving some wounds themselves; and they threw the bodies into the sea. They then fired upon the brigantine, which was in company, and sailed away. A short time after, however, the vessel was captured by the sloop Star; and the prisoners were sent to England for trial. On Friday the prisoners were fully committed to the county gaol, Exeter, for trial at the next assizes. They expressed great disappointment on learning that they were not to be tried in London, where they would have been nearer the Spanish, Portuguese, and Brazilian ambassadors.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT WORTHING.—On Friday afternoon, about three o'clock, two young ladies, named Eaton, daughters of a widow lady residing in London, but who had been staying for some time at Worthing, went off to sea in a pleasure-boat. The wind was high and the sea rather rough at the time; and when the boat was about a mile from shore, opposite the Coast-guard station, a sudden squall capsized her, throwing the two ladies and the boatman and his boy into the sea. The boat immediately righted, and all four clung to its sides. The accident was seen from the shore, and likewise by a gentleman named Reynolds, who was sailing about half-a-mile from the spot at the time. He immediately went to their assistance, and rescued one of the ladies, the man, and the boy; but the other lady, unable longer to retain her hold, had disappeared. No blame attaches to the boatman. The mother of the unfortunate young lady, Miss Eden (not Eaton, as previously reported), who was drowned off Worthing, on Friday last, was on the beach and witnessed the accident; and it is a remarkable fact, that she also witnessed the death of her first husband, Mr Baring, who, we understand, was drowned off Dartmouth pier, by the upsetting of a boat. Mr Eden, who is a brother of Lady Brougham, had gone to town the day before the accident happened.

PORCINE VORACITY.—On Saturday last, one of the cattle waggons of the Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Manchester railway, was loaded at Ardwick station with a small number of sheep and lambs, two cows, and six pigs of the Irish breed. On the train arriving at the Glossop station, it was found that the pigs had nearly devoured one of the sheep; and were fighting for that portion of the carcass which remained. They had also succeeded in killing a lamb just as the train stopped. It is needless to say that the hapless cattle dealer, who was riding in the adjoining carriage, soon caused a separation on alighting from the train.—*Manchester Guardian.*

AWFUL VISITATION.—On Sunday night week Nottingham and its vicinity was visited by a most extraordinary storm. The lower parts of the houses in Narrow-marsh, the Meadow-plats, and other similar situations, were completely deluged, and the damage done will amount to several hundred pounds at the least. But the most signal and terrible adjunct of this strife of elements was exhibited in an instance which, at the same time that it conveys a convincing proof of the power of the Almighty, should operate as a fearful warning to all blasphemers. Between nine and ten o'clock in the evening, a young man named Alfred Greenwood, in company with a soldier and another man, were in the parlour of Mr Burton's house, the Milton's Head, Tollhouse-hill, a number of women being also in the room. During the lightning, Greenwood, who is an inhabitant of Gregory street, Radford, and a lace-maker, kept uttering oaths and blasphemy, saying, "I wish God would send a thunder-bolt into the house, and crush every one of you! as for myself I do not care a— for neither God nor devil;" and other such expressions. The civilian who stood by said to him, "Alfred, don't

do so; God might strike you dead." He immediately said, "I don't care a— I dare look it in the face, and you daren't," at the same time staring up at a fan-light, through which the vivid lightning flashed. The man again reasoned with him, telling him that God might strike him blind; upon which he said, with a vile oath, "I dare look at it, Poll, and you daren't. Come on; — you, I'll stare it in the face!" at the same time holding out his breast to the lightning. Immediately he seemed as if paralysed; his eyes were turned up till the whites only were visible; his jaw dropped, and he stood like a statue. Those who were present believed he was merely mimicking, and the soldier got up and placed his finger across his mouth in a frolic. The next minute the poor fellow gently reclined back, and fell into his arms stiff and motionless. It was now clear that he was exceedingly ill, and Mr Darby, surgeon, was sent for. His assistant came and bled him, after which, on asking him if he felt better, he spoke for the first time, saying, "A little better." On asking him afterwards if he felt sick, he answered, "I feel hot all over." About twelve o'clock he was placed in a fly and conveyed home, and the next day was removed to the General Hospital, where he now lies. Up to yesterday, he was improving, and could see slightly, but even then his old habit of blaspheming and swearing could not be avoided. On Tuesday he vented his anger in oaths, because he was kept on a fever diet, declaring he was fit to have a good diet, and could eat anything. The visitation of which he has been the unhappy subject, has been the local topic of the week, and has suggested to many the inquiry, Is there not a Providence?—*Nottingham Review.*

DEATH OF THE MAYOR OF WALSALL.—The Mayor of this town, Mr J. H. Harvey, was drowned at a late hour on Wednesday, while bathing in a pool, called the Lakes, near the town, and in searching for his body a Mr James Oakeley, a saddler of the same town, fell into the water and came by his death. The pool was formerly an open limestone work, which was stopped on account of an inundation of water, and is of immense depth. In Mr Harvey's hat was found his gloves and gold watch, and in his pocket £21 in money, and a brick end; a towel was also found near to his clothes, and everything would indicate that he had plunged into the water to bathe, as he had often done before, in the same place.

IRELAND.

THE FATAL AFFRAY AT BALLINHASSEG.—The proceedings before the coroner threaten to be interminable; and as but two, or at the most three witnesses, are examined each day, it is just probable that the inquiry will rival in duration the celebrated investigation at Rathmines, some three years since.

TEMPERANCE IN IRELAND.—James Stuart, Esq., one of the factory inspectors, in his report for the quarter ending September, 1844, says:—"The temperance pledge seems to be as scrupulously as ever observed in the south of Ireland. Examples of inebriety are to be found at Belfast, and in the north, but never in the south of Ireland. I met with no instance of it to the south of Dublin, and was everywhere told that there was a total abstinence from the use of fermented liquors on the part of the working classes. There is an obvious improvement in the appearance of the people. They are better clothed, and, I have no doubt, better fed."

ANOTHER CASE OF FIRING ON THE PEOPLE BY THE POLICE, IN IRELAND.—Another case has occurred of the police firing upon the people; and, although no death has in this instance been the result, the conduct of the police appears to have been very unjustifiable. It appears that a number of persons were returning, on Sunday, from a bonfire at the residence of a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Granard, who took pleasure in seeing the people enjoy themselves after their labour, when one of them, a man who contributed to the support of a large family, was shot. An investigation into the circumstances took place before the magistrates assembled in petty sessions, at Granard, on Thursday. The principal fact that came out in the examination was, that sub-constables Murray and Marley were riding in a car from Arragh to Granard, and that when they came up to a number of persons who had been at a bonfire, not exceeding sixteen or seventeen, many of them boys, Murray ordered them to stop, and fired upon them, by which one of the men in the crowd was wounded. The magistrates held the police officers to bail to take their trial for the offence.

ORANGE PROCESSIONS.—The 1st of July passed off without any attempt on the part of the Orangemen to celebrate it by processions, and there was no breach of the peace. Improving the occasion, the Earl of Roden published a letter, in which he endeavoured to persuade the Orangemen that they should abstain also from party processions on the 12th. In Monaghan, the question was discussed in a meeting of the Grand Lodge. After a long deliberation the meeting was polled, when 62 voted for, and 16 against, a procession.

In various parts of the north there have been considerable reinforcements of the military, in consequence of the announced determination of the Orangemen to have their processions on the 12th inst.

SCOTLAND.

SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—This energetic and influential association held the second of its series of meetings in the City hall on Tuesday evening. The large hall was again filled with an attractive and intelligent audience. Mr Mitchell, of Loch-ride, occupied the chair. Amongst other friends of the movement present we observed Robert Kettle,

Esq., George Smith, jun., Esq., George M'Whirter, Esq., William Service, Esq., William Govan, jun., Esq., Messrs Reid, Rae, Anderson, &c. The Chairman, after briefly adverting to the objects of the League, and announcing the subject of the lecture, introduced Mr Vincent, who was received with great cheering. The eloquent gentleman proceeded to deliver a brilliant oration, in the course of which he analysed the present condition of society in Britain, pointed out the pernicious influence of the drinking customs, and demonstrated the fact that perfect and permanent sobriety is the true foundation of all rational reform. The high morality which pervaded the lecture afforded much gratification to the numerous listeners, who testified their approbation by enthusiastic bursts of applause. We understand that the two last lectures of this course are to be re-delivered in the City hall in the course of the two following weeks, on which occasions we confidently anticipate other two large and delighted audiences.—*Glasgow Post*.

REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE.—The boy, John Sweeney, who was so severely injured in the brow by a kick from a horse, on Saturday night last, was before the accident one of the greatest stammerers in his speech. He now speaks fluently, and with the greatest ease.—*Caledonian Mercury*.

Postscript.

Wednesday, July 16th.

PARLIAMENT.

In both Houses of parliament last night, long debates took place upon the construction of our treaties with Spain, with reference to the claim recently advanced by the Spanish ambassador, the Duke of Sotomayor, for the admission of the colonial sugars of Spain on the same terms as those of the most favoured nation.

In the House of Lords the subject was introduced by the Earl of CLARENDON, who moved a resolution, to the effect that the produce of Spain and her colonies should be admitted on the same terms as that of the most favoured nations. It was, he said, well known that the Duke of Sotomayor had claimed that sugars of the islands in question should be placed on the same footing as those of Venezuela; and that he had supported this claim by a reference to various treaties, and amongst others to that of Utrecht, which stipulated that the subjects of Great Britain and Spain respectively should be treated on the footing of the most favoured nations. Nothing, he thought, could be more explicit than the terms of those treaties, and which he was bound to say Spain herself had scrupulously observed; yet the Earl of ABERDEEN asserted that they had no force, because it was agreed by a treaty in 1679 that the subjects of neither country should trade to their respective possessions in the West Indies. Now, even admitting that this treaty was not annulled by that of Utrecht in 1713, he was prepared to show that though the letter of the treaties might be the same, the altered circumstances of the two nations were such that the restriction specified had fallen into disuse, and in fact for more than a century past had never been binding. This taking a stand on the dead letter of a treaty was quibbling in its worst form, and would be utterly scouted in a private transaction. The noble Earl then mentioned the several treaties adduced by Lord Aberdeen in his note; and, having argued that they did not invalidate the claim of the Spanish government, proceeded to notice severely another part of the correspondence—the distinction drawn between the subjects of a country and its produce. It was asserted that though the subjects of Spain were to be treated on the most favoured terms, yet their produce was not to be similarly treated. But if this argument were to be admitted, it would apply to Spain equally with her colonies; and not to Spain alone, but to other countries with which similar treaties existed, and which were now treated as the most favoured nations. Why was not the same answer made to the claims of other nations? Simply because they were strong, and Spain was weak. The Earl of ABERDEEN, in reply, asserted that Spain had constantly violated these treaties and denied their validity, and such had been the invariable practice of England. By the argument of the Earl of Clarendon, Spain might claim the same rights for her ships as would be granted to those of France, supposing we made a treaty of reciprocity with that country; but of course she could never think of making such a demand, because she imposed heavy discriminating duties on our shipping. This, he thought, was decisive against the claim lately made by the Spanish minister. Of late years, various treaties of reciprocity had been on the eve of being concluded with various nations, and yet not a word had been said about this Spanish claim till it had been found convenient to urge it with regard to sugar. Having shown what the relations of the two countries had been, he would proceed to say a few words on the distinction between subjects and produce, which had been treated with such ineffable contempt. In the first place, the treaties referred to were framed on a very different basis from those of the present day; they stipulated only for personal privileges, and had no reference to goods except as connected with persons possessing them. He did not lay claim to any liberal or generous interpretation of the treaties, but to such a one as was borne out by their letter, and by the conduct of both parties for a long series of years. The Earl of RADNOR complained that the arguments used by Lord Aberdeen this evening were different from those employed in his correspondence with the Duke of Sotomayor. Their lordships then divided, when

the numbers were, for the resolution, 14; against it, 28; majority, 14.

In the House of Commons the debate was of a more general and elaborate character, although the arguments used on both sides were, in the main, the same as those urged in the House of Lords. Lord PALMERSTON introduced the subject in a long and cutting speech. Having criticised and condemned the conduct of ministers with reference to their policy with foreign nations on the subject of the sugar duties, he contended that the Duke of Sotomayor had made out a valid claim for his country, partly on the provisions of the ancient treaties signed in 1667 and 1713, between Great Britain and Spain, and partly on certain commercial decrees issued by the King of Spain in 1824, and on certain orders of council issued by the British government in 1828. He then went into a course of ratiocination to prove that the argument of Lord Aberdeen in reply to the claim of Spain was inconsistent with the plain and simple meaning which any man of common sense would put upon the treaties between the countries. Had government, however, considered the consequences which were likely to accrue from their present doctrine, that the treaties between England and Spain applied to persons, and not to produce; and that we were entitled to levy higher duties on the sugars of Spain than on the like articles of other countries? They had torn to pieces in that answer all the treaties between England and Spain. The papers which had been presented to the House that very afternoon, and which few persons have yet had time to read, showed that there already existed, on the part of Spain, an inclination to impose heavier duties on our linens than on those of Belgium, and on our ships than those of France. He would lay his life that ministers, by their recent conduct, had lost the trade of this country with Spain, just as they had lost, by their own absurdity, the valuable trade with the Brazils. He concluded with a bitter philippic against the whole policy of the government. Mr GLADSTONE, in an elaborate speech, defended the conduct of the ministry. He entered into several nice and intricate dissertations on the course of our former negotiations with Spain, and proceeded to maintain that, from the plain meaning of words, the evidence of facts, and the absurd consequences which would follow it, the construction which Lord Palmerston had put upon these treaties could not be the correct one. On emerging from this immense mass of details, he contended that he had submitted an amount of proof which it was impossible to resist, for the purpose of demonstrating—first, that Spain was not in a condition to make each a demand as that which she had recently made upon us; secondly, that the treaties did not contain the stipulations which Lord Palmerston attributed to them; and, lastly, that laws and facts spreading themselves over a long period of history gave a direct contradiction to that construction which the noble Lord had endeavoured, very unwisely, to foist upon them. Mr LABOUCHERE and Mr F. BARING followed in support of the motion; the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Sir G. CLERK, and Mr BARKLY against it, the latter gentleman speaking amidst the most discordant noises, which at length compelled him to resume his seat. The motion was then rejected by 175 to 87; majority, 88.

CAMBRIDGE ELECTION.—The nomination of candidates took place on Monday morning, at the Town Hall, where an immense number of the friends of each candidate was assembled. On the banners were various devices and watchwords of the party. One large banner bore the device, "Trade, Commerce, and Agriculture." Others were inscribed with the mottoes, "Purity of Election"—"Adair and Free Trade," &c. Large boards bore two placards, abreast of each other, in red and black, "Kelly and the Income-tax," and "Adair and No Income-tax." Mr Fitzroy Kelly was proposed by Captain Purchas, and seconded by T. P. Ficklin, Esq. Mr Pryme proposed, and Mr Skrine seconded the nomination of Mr Shafto Adair. Both candidates then addressed the electors at great length, chiefly upon the respective merits of the whig and tory party. The Solicitor-general was a good deal interrupted with unwelcome exclamations. While he was speaking a large body of railway labourers, usually denominated "navies," came into the field, bearing with them several of the banners and flags of the Solicitor-general's party, accompanied with a band of music, and headed by a gentleman on horseback, waving a wand. This occasioned great confusion and indignation among all parties; and finally the men were marched off. Mr Shafto Adair made a thoroughly Whig speech. A show of hands was taken by the Mayor, who declared it to be in favour of Mr Adair, which it was, two to one. A poll was then demanded for the Solicitor-general. The poll took place yesterday, commencing at 8 o'clock, and closing at 4 p.m. According to the announcement of the Solicitor-general's committee, that gentleman has been returned by a majority of twenty-two; their numbers announced being—

Kelly..... 750
Adair..... 728
Majority for Kelly..... 22

The clerk says it is impossible to know what it is till to-night or to-morrow, after the official casting up. Mr Adair's committee have published the following:

Adair..... 740
Kelly..... 740!

The Mayor's casting vote, even in this case (he being a conservative), will of course be given in favour of the Solicitor-general. Mr Adair was headed by his opponent, at three o'clock, by 23; at half-past three by 30, and at a quarter to four by 34.

Then came the rush of the *disinterested* voters on the Solicitor-general's side. A deal of excitement prevails through the town, and some rowing has already taken place between some hundreds on both sides, a pair of rival processions having met near the corner of Downing-street, opposite Emanuel College. One or two distinct cases of tory bribery have, it is said, been discovered. The following is from a Cambridge correspondent:—

Cambridge, July 15.

I write to inform you of the poll in this borough. Kelly has won the election by the act of bribery by about five to twelve votes. The Wesleyans voted about half-past two o'clock for Mr Adair. The system of corruption once introduced by Spring Rice and Sir Edward Sugden, in giving breakfasts to the electors, has gradually increased, till the tory party cannot carry any election but by £10 or £20 sterling. Mr Falvey, the League lecturer, has laboured strenuously on behalf of free trade; and his democratic addresses have had a great influence upon the electors and non-electors of Cambridge. Had Mr H. Vincent or any other individual come forward and advocated the great principles of civil and religious freedom with the same earnestness, a greater enthusiasm would no doubt have been created. We have been great gainers by the contest. The great cause we all have at heart has progressed mightily. As a proof of what I now say, Mr Falvey addressed at least 2,000 last night. The speeches in favour of complete suffrage, vote by ballot, free trade, no endowment, and the great question of civil and religious liberty, the audience listened to with the greatest attention, and the democratic portion of the speeches was most loudly applauded. Upon the whole, sir, I consider the cause has mightily progressed.

THE QUEEN AND THE EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRON.

—The experimental squadron of line-of-battle ships, under the command of Rear-Admiral Parker, got under weigh on Tuesday afternoon, and proceeded to sea, accompanied by her Majesty, in her steam-yacht the Victoria and Albert. Upon the Victoria and Albert leaving the harbour on her passage to Spithead, the forts saluted, and the tens of thousands of spectators that were congregated on either side loudly cheered. A more magnificent sight cannot be pictured to the imagination than that which presented itself when the squadron had reached St Helen's. As far as the eye could behold the waters were covered with countless vessels, all under sail, and each vying with the other to keep pace with those mighty fabrics which constitute the bulwarks of this sea-girt isle. After passing the Nab-light, her Majesty took the lead of the fleet. When off Dunmose, the signal was made for the fleet to form in two lines, the admiral leading. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with their royal guests, then returned from sea, and proceeded to Osborne House, where they purpose remaining for a day or two.

STATE OF CAVAN.—It appears by a communication addressed by the Hon. Somerset Maxwell, brother of Lord Farnham, to the *Evening Mail*, that the "mixed" meeting, lately held in Cavan, has not been attended by the least beneficial result. On the contrary, matters seem to be worse than ever. Threatening notices, it is stated, of the most frightful description continue to be served on the gentry and magistrates, and on Saturday last a large body of insurgents, fully organised, regimented, and armed, and to all appearance courting a conflict, was discovered in full march.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY.—FATAL CONFLICT.—It will be learned with regret, that the second July anniversary has not passed over without bloodshed and loss of life. A desperate conflict took place in the city of Armagh between the antagonist parties, which ended in the death of one man, and several others, men and women, receiving severe wounds. It is admitted on all hands, if such can be a palliation for these dreadful scenes, that the Roman Catholics were the aggressors in the first instance.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION met, as usual, on Monday, but the proceedings were unusually flat, notwithstanding the presence of Mr O'Connell. The Liberator's address consisted, for the most part, of extenuation of the Papal power in the treatment of Galileo! He asserted that that astronomer was not confined in the inquisition for advocating the Copernican system. The rent was £318 8s. 10d.

BRAZIL.—The *Liverpool Times* of yesterday publishes the following important intelligence from Brazil:—

Letters have been received from Rio to the 25th of May, which communicate the following information respecting the affairs of Brazil and the River Plate. The proposed discriminating duty on British cotton goods, imposed in retaliation for the enormous discriminating duties of our government on Brazilian sugar, has received the assent of both chambers, and was to come into force on the 1st of the present month of July. This is not, as some have supposed, an increase of twenty per cent. of the duty on English cotton goods, but only of twenty per cent. on the amount of the previous duty. That was, as nearly as possible, thirty per cent. on the value of the goods, so that the future duties on English cottons will be equal to about thirty-six per cent. on their value, whilst those on foreign cotton will be thirty. No discriminating duties are imposed on any other articles of British produce, and the Brazilian government is authorised to repeal the exclusive duties on British cottons whenever the British government shall reduce the discriminating duties on Brazilian sugar.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour
English ..	1970		2590			
Scotch....						
Irish			10320			
Foreign ..	2020	1570	13160			

There is but little doing—prices are without alteration.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications of religious intelligence from Wales should have been sent us a month ago. We have received a number of communications upon the electoral policy of Dissenters, as recommended by us in our last number; most of them private. We shall defer the publication of extracts from those of which we are permitted to make public use, until next week. "John Radford." The parties have scarcely had time yet to respond to the appeal made to them. "James Humphrys." Declined.

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The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1845.

THE office of the *Nonconformist* is removed from 4, Crane court, Fleet street, to 3, Whitefriars street, Fleetstreet, where all communications for the Editor must be henceforth addressed.

SUMMARY.

OUR weekly record of parliamentary proceedings furnishes but few topics having any claim upon the attention of our readers for their novelty. We have come to the fag end of the session, and our legislators are gathering up the fragments of unfinished bills. It has been clear for some time past that the business of the nation, public and private, has outgrown in extent the present system of management. The legislature, by meddling with everything—trade, taste, education, religion—has brought upon its hands a far larger amount of work than it can competently dispose of. It has too many irons in the fire, and, until it learns distinctly to confine itself within its own legitimate province, every session will probably exhibit the same results—numberless bills, introduced and read a second time only to be dropped into oblivion for want of time to carry them through. Our statute-books already would consume a lifetime merely to read, and a superhuman intellect to understand. We go on adding to it year after year, until at length English law has become a mystery which no mind can penetrate. Oh, for some couple of sessions devoted simply to the work of repeal! Far more wisdom would be displayed in unmaking than in making—in destroying what already exists, than in adding to its bulk. For the present, however, we feel that we utter the wish in vain.

There has been more discussion in the House of Commons, during the past week, than has been found consistent with the rapid progress of public business. Tuesday se'nnight was given up to a debate on the slave-trade—a party debate—a debate which could have no practical object in view, save to place the policy, on this question, of whigs and tories, in juxtaposition, and compare their respective merits. It was founded upon a motion of Lord Palmerston's, whose speech, eloquent as it was, and lengthy withal, appeared chiefly to have in view the condemnation of all the measures resorted to by the present government for putting down the slave-trade, and, by implication, the praise of the Palmerstonian system, which had well-nigh fretted Europe into a general war. He was replied to by Sir R. Peel, who, of course, defended himself and his colleagues, and impugned the wisdom and the statesmanship of the ex-secretary for Foreign Affairs, and there the matter rests. Lord Palmerston has delivered his speech, Sir R. Peel has fired back in answer. Nothing will come of it, nor is intended to come of it.

Wednesday night, however, was spent to far worse purpose. Mr Macaulay, in the absence of Mr Rutherford, moved the second reading of the bill for abolishing religious tests for professorships in the universities of Scotland. Anticipating, from common rumour, we suppose, ministerial opposition, he held up the wretched inconsistency of their refusing to Scotland one night, what they had contended for on behalf of Ireland but a few nights before. In a speech lucidly arranged, filled with unanswerable argument, and warm with all the earnestness of which the hon. member is capable, he implored the government, and, if the government should refuse, the House of Commons, to follow where their own principles pointed the way. He implored in vain. Sir J. Graham and Sir R. Peel attempted to point out the distinction between the cases of Ireland and Scotland; and their disgraceful failure opened the way for Lord John Russell to inflict upon them some of his smartest blows, and to read them a lesson upon their moral cowardice and vacillation of purpose, which must have made them, even to themselves, objects of contempt. The disgrace of refusing the second reading of this bill was so great, as to all but startle into shame the House of Commons, and ministers gained their inglorious triumph by no larger a majority than eight members.

The next evening the Irish Colleges bill was read a third time and passed; Mr Osborne hav-

ing previously moved as an amendment, but without success, an address to the Crown, for inquiry into the revenue, and so on, of Trinity college, Dublin, and into the expediency of throwing open that institution in its emoluments as well as its educational advantages—to Roman Catholics as well as Protestants. It would be curious to collect together all the maxims which have been uttered by ministers during the present session, upon the question of religious education in connexion with the state. They would be found to resemble nothing so much as a medley pie—a wonderful assembly of heterogeneous opinions—a long catalogue of *dicta*, representative of the same minds, but having no other connexion one with the other, and being, in most other respects, perfectly opposed.

The other business of the House of Commons has been chiefly done in committee. The Commons Enclosure bill, the Scotch Poor Law bill, and Lord Ashley's Lunatic bill, have been pushed forward with all imaginable haste. The first, giving advantage to landlords, cannot, of course, be permitted to drop; and the last, requiring money and appointing commissioners, it is of importance to push through. But what on earth is the motive for hurrying on the Scotch Poor Law bill, which, if it could be worked, would benefit no one, but which assuredly can never be worked, it is impossible to say.

The Lords have had a privilege case during the past week, similar in all respects to the last one dealt with by the House of Commons, and up to the present time similarly treated. Some man has brought an action against some other man, for evidence given by him before a committee, whereat that other man complains by petition to the House of Lords, and the House of Lords votes the plaintiff and his attorneys guilty of a breach of privilege. The lawyers have had a fair encounter of wits on this question; Lord Brougham siding with Lord Denman in favour of the Crown courts, Lord Campbell with the Lord Chancellor, in support of parliamentary privilege. We have given our opinion more than once upon this question, and we have seen nothing to induce us to recede from it. Lawyers, like all other professional men, are apt unduly to magnify their office. Some conversation on the refusal of sites by Scotch landlords for buildings for the Free Church—on New Zealand, and the doings of the church missionaries in that colony—and on the railway department of the Board of Trade, the sudden decease of which was announced by Lord Dalhousie—makes up the whole amount of business got through by their lordships since our last.

From parliament we come to elections. Abingdon has sent back the Attorney-general, after a close struggle, to report to his employers a majority of 30 in his favour. Exeter has returned Sir John Duckworth by a majority of upwards of 600. Cambridge, is still vacant, or rather, at the time we write, has chosen its member, but which of the two candidates we have not heard. We have been called to account for our last week's character of Mr Shafto Adair. We are told that he is an out-and-out free-trader, besides being for the ballot and against any further extension of the establishment principle. We know something of the value of hustings professions. We look at what Mr Adair has been up to the present contest. We find him in 1841 denouncing Lord John Russell's proposal of an eight shilling fixed duty as an inadequate protection to the agricultural interest. We discover him to have been, during his presence in parliament, in all respects save that which we have mentioned, a thorough-going whig. We perceive that even now his speeches contrast the doings of the present administration with those of that which preceded them, as exemplifying all the difference between perfect folly and consummate wisdom, and we hear him profess that he will be glad to substitute the one for the other. If this satisfies the radicals and Dissenters of Cambridge, they are easily pleased. Our postscript will contain the result of the election.

We can do no more than barely mention the other topics worthy of comment, upon which want of space prevents our enlarging. They are—the discussion and rejection, in the Irish Presbyterian Assembly, of a proposition to abandon the *Regium Donum*—the proposal made by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, of the church of England, in a pamphlet just published, that, in order to prevent the endowment of the Roman Catholic church, all state support should be withdrawn from the Irish Protestant establishment—the system of railway jobbing brought to light by the committee of the House of Commons, implicating two responsible members of the government—the horrible and inhuman suffocation of a whole tribe of Arabs by the French military in Algiers—and the melancholy and ruinous outbreaks in two of our colonies—New Zealand and the Cape of Good Hope.

WHEEL ABOUT!

WHAT is a statesman? A statesman is a man who, with a view to the government of a great empire, uses principles as the tools of his craft, to be taken up or laid aside as circumstances prompt

—whose political necessities sometimes drive him to do good, but who avows, in the doing of it, that he obeys an external pressure which he can no longer successfully resist—who can yield up all his opinions, and toss to the winds all his professions, when to retain them endangers his power and place—who can forswear himself without winking, resort to shifts without conscious degradation, and play the deceiver without feeling a twinge of remorse—who can cover a lie with solemnity of manner, and make all parties hang their hopes upon his vacillation of purpose—who says, unsays, and says again, within the shortest conceivable space, and with the least possible show of repugnance—and who has at his beck two or three hundred gentlemen prepared, at a moment's warning, to sanction, by their votes, conduct which, in private life, they would regard as worthy only of immeasurable contempt. This is a great statesman in the modern acceptance of that term.

In truth, government, now-a-days, had need have an immense amount of *prestige* in its favour, to allow of such a perpetual waste of character as we have recently witnessed. There must be something marvelously conservative in the *thing*, to admit of so much that is revolutionary in the *men*. Some nations are governed by force—some by talent—some by truth—some by a plausible fiction—but to be governed by "an organised hypocrisy," known to be such, is a novelty which, at first blush, we should pronounce to be destined to an early grave. There are various ways to get power, and to keep it. You may tickle a nation's vanity, or gratify its predominant passions—you may mystify it into silent acquiescence, or charm it into strong affection—you may side with its foibles, or show respect to its faith, or play upon its confidence—but, as yet, we cannot believe that you may habitually excite its disgust. Men may worship they know not what—but who can do reverence to an idol the worthlessness of whose pretensions is a matter of daily exhibition? Peel might have power whilst supposed to have a policy—but, when he takes pains to prove that he has none whatever, but is ready to turn his hand to anything which may suit the purposes of the day, we miscalculate if he be able to hold it long.

During the pending of the Irish Colleges bill before the House of Commons, Mr Rutherford asked leave to bring in a bill for the abolition of doctrinal tests for professorships in the universities of Scotland. It will be remembered that he not only obtained what he asked for, but elicited from the Home Secretary a speech cautiously laudatory of the object of the proposed measure. The honourable member, and they for whom he acted, were taken by surprise. They looked for resistance, and lo! concession—for rebuke from the ministerial benches, and behold applause. Whence their wonder? The Irish Colleges bill asserted the self-same principles, not as a minor feature of the measure, but as its grand characteristic. In defending it against assaults from many and various hands, ministers restricted themselves to neither local nor circumstantial arguments. They touched upon the inutility of religious tests in academical institutions—illustrated their position by reminiscences of their youthful experience—showed how much more efficiently voluntary zeal could preserve the young against the snares of proselytism than legal provisions—ridiculed the absurdity of excluding from their professional chairs competent men who happened to differ on certain dogmas of theology—and finally carried their point in the teeth of O'Connell and the Roman Catholic prelates, and of Lord John Russell with his ecclesiastical-endowment propensities. The bill, unaltered in this feature of it, was passed, and sent up for signature to the Lords. Scarcely, however, had it got beyond the precincts of the Commons, House, when Mr Macaulay, for Mr Rutherford, moved the second reading of the Anti-test bill for Scotland. It was proved that until the late disruption, these tests were not enforced—that both in doctrine, and, save on one point, in discipline, those whom they were employed to exclude, were identified with those who sought to exclude them—that the party in whose hands they constituted a weapon of offence, were a minority of the people of Scotland—and that every legitimate argument urged by government in support of their own project, applied in the present instance with undiminished force. What was the result? The ministers coolly changed sides with their former selves—actually divided themselves from what they were but yesterday, and went to buffets—urged all the reasons they had previously refuted—pronounced all the objections valid which they had but now trampled upon in scorn—and, to seal everlasting infamy upon their memory, gained a majority of eight, and turned out the bill.

A reflection or two is suggested by this disgraceful act of duplicity, which it may be worth our while to revolve.

It may be well for us, then, to bear in mind that these loathsome fruits grow up, not so much out of the pravity of individual minds, as out of the necessities of a superannuated system. They are the toadstools which vegetate, in general political rottenness and decay. Aristocracy, considered as

an institution of government, has lost its vitality, and, consequently, its recommendations. Supported no longer by opinion, it has allied itself with corruption. One after another, its strongholds are attacked. What it resigns it can only resign in fear—and the sound principles which it adopts it can only adopt for an occasion. The statesmen of the day are but the types of patrician exigencies. Tories, whigs, and radicals, are all, more or less, infected with the same vice. We may change the men—but the character of all governments will, for some time, continue very much the same. Voluntarily, and of set purpose, they will introduce insidious schemes—reluctantly, and on compulsion, they will yield ground to the progress of opinion. Hence, their usual policy will contradict their casual admissions—their practice will hurl stones at the principles, a recognition of which has been forced upon them—and no good that they do will be allowed to constitute a precedent for further good. They will admit what they can no more deny with prospect of advantage—they will refuse so long as refusal exposes them to no immediate peril—they will base their best measures upon the narrowest grounds of temporary expediency—and, beyond the limits of that expediency, they will hold themselves at liberty to hiss to scorn the very maxims which, within them, they had compelled to serve their turn.

Unhappily, the total absence of any code of morality or of honour from the circles of official life, tends to weaken, if not to destroy, a sense of obligation throughout the political world. The houses of legislature imitate their fuglemen, and the nation at large becomes familiarised with baseness. Men of all parties cease, after a time, to regard with surprise the most capricious aberrations from the line of honesty—forgive the sin when themselves receive the benefit—justify the transgressor, and then walk in his steps. Political demoralisation has thus descended from parliament to electors. *Carpe diem* is becoming, in the worst signification of which it is susceptible, the universal motto—"live while you may," the one rule of conduct. Right and wrong are interpreted to mean, what you can, or what you cannot, achieve with present advantage—abstract good is thought to be synonymous with folly.

The evil, however, carries within it the seeds of its own cure—although the means of cure may be as desperate as the disease. We shall probably become much worse before we are better. Such inconsistencies as that which has called forth these remarks, are the disgusting exhibitions by which the rising generation are warned off from the general principles which produce them. Hypocrisy has its cycles as well as virtue. It will run out its course, and then die the object of profound national contempt. Shame will follow sin, as surely as shadow follows substance—and an ample store of it is in reserve for the whole tribe of modern statesmen.

COLONIAL DISASTERS.

THE anticipated outbreak at New Zealand has occurred. The British whaler *Matilda* brings news from Auckland of the most serious character. The native chief Heki, reinforced by a number of Maories from various tribes, after effecting several robberies upon outlying settlers at the Bay of Islands, announced his intention of cutting down, for the third time, the flag-staff of government. This threat he proved himself able to carry out. A conflict ensued—eight hundred of the aborigines are reported to have taken part in it. Captain Robertson, who headed the marines, about thirty in number, was dangerously wounded—several Europeans were killed—and the settlement of the Bay of Islands is now completely swept away. The town, after it was quitted by the inhabitants, who found refuge on board two men-of-war, was ruthlessly plundered—£40,000 worth of property destroyed—and families once wealthy, in common with the poorest inhabitants, have lost all that they possessed, retaining nothing but the clothes upon their backs. Auckland, the seat of government, is in consternation, having been menaced by Heki with a similar fate. Military reinforcements, however, have arrived from Sydney, and it is earnestly to be hoped that further bloodshed will be spared.

At the Cape of Good Hope, matters are in an equally deplorable condition. The whole of the north-eastern province beyond Colesburg is in arms. The missionary station of Philippolis has been abandoned. From the 6th to the 16th of April last, there was continuous fighting between the Griquas and the Boers. No quarter was given on either side—prisoners taken were instantly knocked on the head—when the last accounts came off, troops and artillery were hurrying from all quarters to the north-eastern frontiers—and Sir Peregrine Maitland was hastening from Cape Town to the scene of devastation. A letter, dated Colesburg, April 21, contains the following remarks:—

"Procrastination was the rock on which the government struck on settling the Natal question, and one would have thought that the blood which was after shed

would have proved a salutary lesson; but, alas! it has turned out otherwise, for, although the colonial government has been warned over and over again of the disorganised state of society over the Orange river, and the fact of the emigrants making every warlike preparation to attack the Griquas at Philippolis, with whom we have a treaty, and, by that treaty, are bound to render them assistance when required, still a most wicked and exterminating war has been commenced by the emigrants, and no decisive steps have been taken to arrest the same, further than endeavouring to persuade the emigrants to desist, otherwise the government would interfere. The civil commissioner has used his utmost endeavours to mediate between the parties, and cautioned the emigrants of the consequences; but they defy the government, and declare they are quite independent. In the meantime, the most frightful carnage is carried on between the emigrants and Griquas. The latter have defended themselves bravely against an overwhelming force of emigrants, whose anger is wrought up to perfect madness; and, unless some most decisive measures are at once adopted, it is difficult to judge where or when the scene of bloodshed will terminate. The whole district of Colesburg declare the justice of the emigrants, and are endeavouring to intimidate the troops from crossing the river to protect the Griquas, whose green meadows the Boers have long viewed with a jealous eye, and seem bent on exterminating the natives, in order that they may quietly enjoy their territory; but, surely the British government can no longer sit in the easy chair, when the present crisis calls for justice and firmness."

In both the cases of which we have given an outline, Lord Stanley is loudly accused of having, by his policy, materially contributed to bring about these disastrous results. There is, doubtless, some truth in the charge. Official caprice and resentment explain much in reference to New Zealand—want of purpose, and negligence, in reference to South Africa. The noble lord is a slashing debater—but nothing but his aristocratic descent could have recommended him for a statesman. His has been the misfortune of involving in inextricable broils whatever department of administration he has undertaken to manage. His temper generates hostilities which he has not wisdom to avert.

But we suspect that our whole system of colonisation is much more to blame than the acts of any cabinet minister. Europeans usually go out to colonial settlements with strong desires to *get*, at all hazards, and with very feeble checks of a moral nature upon their cupidity. Beyond the restraints of civilisation and of law, and intellectually more powerful than the tribes among whom they settle, it is but too common for them to lose sight of the practical maxims of justice, as defined by Christianity, and to trample upon the rights of the ignorant and the weak, under the conviction that they may do so with impunity. And then, at last, comes a day of undeceiving. The wrongs which they have inflicted and forgotten are treasured up in the memories of those who have suffered them, and kindle a fire of revenge in their hearts. The storm which has been long gathering suddenly bursts, and scatters desolation in its indiscriminate fury. We stand aghast with wonder—we think and speak hard things of savage nature—but into the history of all those overreachings, encroachments, frauds, cruelties, and immoralities of a grosser character, which have led to the outbreak, we seldom inquire. Settlers give us the sole account we have of these calamitous events—and it is not to be expected that they will magnify their own excesses. And yet, almost invariably, aboriginal insurrections are but the natural retribution provoked by European injustice.

ACCELERATED COMMUNICATION WITH CHINA, &c.—A contract has been completed between her Majesty's government and the Oriental Steam-ship Company, in which it is provided that powerful steam boats shall ply monthly for the conveyance of mails between Point-de-Galle, in Ceylon, and Hong-Kong. The average length of the voyage is estimated at twenty days, and the time occupied between London and Hong-Kong will be reduced to fifty-five days. The commanding situation of Point-de-Galle in the Indian ocean will no doubt mark it as the site of a considerable port, as, before long, there can be little doubt of the establishment of steam boats thence to Sydney, New Zealand, and our other Australasian possessions. The opening of this new route is an enterprise worthy of the country and the powerful company by which it has been originated, and it will no doubt tend greatly to the benefit of our colonial possessions in the Chinese and Southern oceans, by placing them in constant and rapid communication with the mother country. The Oriental Company possesses twenty-five first-rate steam ships, and employs a hundred thousand tons of shipping in the service of coal, and a force of four thousand men.

THE PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM FIRES AND SHIPWRECKS.—In "George Cruickshank's Table-Book" for this month, there is a valuable article, containing practical suggestions for escape from the horrors of conflagration. The first is that proposed a short time since by the *Examiner*:—

The simplest and surest escape is a continuous balcony erected in front of the upper windows of every house. This is so obvious, that it is unnecessary to advance one word in favour of the plan. We shall confine ourselves simply to the objections that may be urged against it. 1st. The facility that balconies are said to give to robbery. To us nothing can be more futile than this objection. Stronger fastenings to the windows would as effectually secure the second or third floor windows as locks and bolts do the street door. Even were this objection tenable, we consider that less is to be apprehended from the burglar who filches the contents of a jewel-case

or a drawer, than from that fierce assailant, that devours a man's substance, and suffocates him with reekings of the feast.

To remedy the objection, as originally stated, the following plan, illustrated by a sketch, is proposed:—

The sketch represents a balcony extending in the front of the upper windows of a house, and having two moveable ends, secured by a latch, and attached to a spring which communicates with a bell. In the case of fire, one end, being unfastened, falls to the edge of the adjoining balcony, and at the same time rings a bell. The other end being released, falls inwards, and thus opens a communication with the adjoining house. The bell would prevent any improper use being made of the balcony, and, if so constructed, serve as an alarm. 2nd. The formation of a continuous balcony would be impracticable where houses were of different altitudes. In such case we would propose the erection of "Fire Galleries," made in the form of a balcony, but having iron shutters between each window, in order that persons seeking refuge might be protected from danger, should any flames issue from the adjoining windows. Ten or twelve persons might remain uninjured for a length of time in one of these fire-galleries, or until such time as the fire-ladders could be brought to their rescue. A ladder of iron placed in the front of the house, and so constructed that a person might descend between it and the wall, would also afford a safe mode of escape. We repeat that we do not put forward these plans as pre-eminently advisable, but the legislature that compels the formation of party-walls and sewers, ought to make the erection of some such simple and effective escape compulsory upon the landlord of every house in the metropolis.

As a remedy against the frequent and fatal accidents that result from the ignition of clothes before fire-places, the writer suggests a slight alteration in the construction of fenders, by the introduction of a perpendicular ornament arising from the centre. On the subject of preservation of life in cases of shipwreck, there are the following valuable suggestions, extracted from a letter by "The Old Sailor":—

It is a fearful thing in a dismal and dreary night, when the gale is howling above, and the breakers are roaring below, to be lashed helpless to some cleat, or mast, or shroud, whilst the wild waves beat over the sufferers, whose hopes have been driven away by the threatened death that appears inevitable. Dreadful are the feelings, as the ship writhes upon the rocks which grind her stout timbers to mere powder—horrible to witness the raging of the ocean as it seems to deride in mockery the cries of the despairing crew and passengers.

"Alas! from thence there's no retreating." The ship must be their coffin, and the billowy ocean their watery grave. Those who have not experienced such visitations, can never form an adequate idea of the horrors that rush out of the blackness of darkness to torture the spirits of the afflicted, as they behold, first one, and then another, washed away; and, for a few seconds, struggling in the white foam of the sea against the destruction that ensues. Even should the weather be fine when a wreck takes place—it may be after a storm—or, striking on the rocks that the leak may still overwhelm the sinking craft in smooth water—the keen agony is the same;—and, oh! to hear the piercing shriek as the last death-pang separates time from eternity, its thrilling sounds are never to be forgotten.

Now, much of this might be prevented, and that, too, by the simplest means. The Chinese are far before us in this matter. When their large junks go to sea, each passenger takes his own merchandise under his immediate care; and it is rarely, if ever, known, that they neglect to carry with them three pieces of stout bamboo, formed into a kind of triangular seat: sometimes they have four pieces fixed in a square. These, being hollow, will not only float, but will also sustain great weight; and a friend assured us that he was eye-witness to the wreck of one of these large junks, when crew and passengers clapped these pieces of bamboo round their bodies under their arms, and threw themselves into the fickle waves. The burning rays of the sun came down with fierce intensity, but John Chinaman was prepared even for that. Like Paul Pry, the everlasting umbrella was at hand; it was promptly hoisted, and away they went for the shore, conversing as freely as the noise would admit; and truly ludicrous was their appearance, resembling a fleet of gigantic mushrooms broke adrift from their moorings: but all were saved.

And what does this simple contrivance suggest? The facility of preserving life. Let every article on board our ships be made of a thoroughly floating nature; chairs, stools, tables, mattresses, and boats. Nay, more—every individual, male and female, should furnish themselves, the men with waterproof waistcoats, the ladies with pelisses, which may be blown out and distended by the breath. We have seen some of this kind covered with black satin that look quite handsome; and, when their uses are taken into consideration, invaluable in the time of peril. When we hear of the melancholy occurrences that have taken place in steam-boats, we would ask, why are they not all constructed in compartments with double bottoms, and especially at the most probable point of collision—the bows? It is, indeed, a matter for serious contemplation.

LUNATIC COMMISSIONERS BILL.—**WHOLESALE JOB-BING.**—The whole machinery for carrying into effect the provisions of the above-mentioned bill—some of which are as unexceptionable as its general scope is laudable—can be characterised in no other terms than as a colossal job. Clause 3 provides six commissioners with £1,500 a-year each, above their respective traveling and other expenses, and five honorary commissioners. Clause 5 provides retiring pensions for functionaries of fifteen years' standing under this act, or any of the former acts. Many of the commissioners named have been for several years commissioners under the former acts. Clause 94 will, in effect, do away with the intervention of a jury, and invest a single commissioner, sitting in private, with the power to declare a man lunatic, and take possession of his whole property.

INCREASED PRICE OF LONDON NEWSPAPERS.—The proprietors of the London papers are contemplating the increase of the price of their papers to sixpence, owing to the increased expenses of their enlarged papers and occasional supplements; and we hear that all but one have agreed as to the fairness and good policy of the measure.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PETITIONS FOR THE WEEK.

Agriculture, for relief from taxation, 14.
Charitable Trusts bill, against, 1.
Church of England, for support, 1.
Colleges (Ireland) bill, against, 43.
County Courts, for, 2.
Deodands Abolition (No. 2) bill, against, 1.
Ecclesiastical Courts bill, against, 1.
Factories, for limiting the hours of labour in, 17.
Jewish Disabilities Removal bill, for, 1.
Landlord and Tenant (Ireland), for amendment of law, 2.
Lord's Day, for the better observance of, 3.
Lunatic Asylums, &c., bill, against, 3.
Maynooth College bill, against, 9.
Oaths, against, 1.
Parochial Settlement bill, against, 1.
Physic and Surgery bill, for, 12.
Public Houses, for limiting number, 1.
Scotch Universities bill, for, 7.
Scotch Poor Law Amendment bill, against, 3.
Smoke Prohibition bill, for, 1.
Turnpike Roads (Scotland) bill, against, 1.

BILLS PRESENTED AND READ A FIRST TIME.

Ecclesiastical Patronage (Ireland) bill.
Art Union (No. 2) bill.
Spirits (Ireland) bill.
Excise Duties on Spirits (Channel Islands) bill.
Unclaimed Stock and Dividends bill.
Real Property bill.
Assignment of Terms bill.
Granting of Leases bill.
Taxing-master, Court of Chancery (Ireland) bill.
Turnpike Roads (Ireland) bill.
Turnpike Roads (Scotland) bill.
Games and Wages bill.
Jurors' books (Ireland) bill.
Ball in Error bill.
Turnpike Acts Continuance bill.
Loan Societies bill.
Highway Rates bill.
Militia Ballots Suspension bill.
Stock in Trade bill.
Slave Trade (Brazil) bill.
Municipal Districts, &c., (Ireland) bill.

BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

Forough and Watch Rates bill.
Bankruptcy Declaration bill.
Drainage (Ireland) bill.
Joint Stock Companies bill.
Geological Survey bill.
Land Revenue Act Amendment bill.
Criminal Jurisdiction of Assistant Barristers (Ireland) bill.
Art Unions (No. 2) bill.
Masters and Workmen bill.
Church Building Act Amendment bill.
Grand Jury Presentments (Dublin) bill.
Spirits (Ireland) bill.
Excise Duties on Spirits (Channel Islands) bill.
Unclaimed Stock and Dividends bill.
Turnpike Acts Continuance bill.
Loan Societies bill.
Highway Rates bill.
Militia Ballots Suspension bill.
Valuation (Ireland) bill.
Unlawful Oaths (Ireland) bill.
Fisheries (Ireland) bill.
Ecclesiastical Patronage (Ireland) bill.
Bonded Corn bill.
Ball in Error bill.

CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

Bankruptcy Declaration bill.
Lunatics bill.
Poor Law Amendment (Scotland) bill.
Drainage of Lands bill.
Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) bill.
Art Unions (No. 2) bill.
Coal Trade (Port of London) bill.
Supply, £146,294, to defray the charge of the Disembodied Militia of Great Britain and Ireland, to the 31st of March, 1816.
Geological Survey bill.
Stamps act.
Masters and Workmen bill.
Turnpike Roads (Ireland) bill.
Unclaimed Stock and Dividends bill.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

Field Gardens bill.
Turnpike Trusts (South Wales) bill.
Constable's Public Works (Ireland) bill.
Schoolmasters (Scotland) bill.
Colleges (Ireland) bill.

DEBATES.

Wednesday, July 9th.

RELIGIOUS TESTS IN THE SCOTCH UNIVERSITIES.

Mr MACAULAY moved the second reading of the Universities (Scotland) bill, in Mr Rutherford's absence (who introduced the bill). He (Mr M.) had expected that all opposition had been withdrawn; but, unfortunately, he had been disappointed, and was now informed by her Majesty's government that it was to be strenuously resisted. The arguments in its favour, however, were so strong, that he should not despair of succeeding in carrying the measure, in spite of the resistance with which it was menaced, did he not know how imperfectly English gentlemen were acquainted with the subject to which it referred. He therefore trespassed on the House at some length, for the purpose of proving—first, that the bill was founded on a sound principle; secondly, that if it were not defensible on a principle generally sound, there were special circumstances which required it to be passed; and, thirdly, that if it were ever to be passed, there were strong reasons for passing it immediately. He showed that the government, who had introduced the Irish Colleges bill, could not oppose this bill on the ground that it encouraged a "godless scheme of education," for they had discarded in the Irish bill tests of every kind, and had opened every office to men of every creed and of no creed at all.

From their mouth will not sound well any declaration that literary and scientific instruction is inseparably connected with spiritual instruction: it will not do for them to decry the principle of this bill as establishing "a godless system of education," or to talk with horror of the danger of young men listening to lectures delivered by an Arian professor of botany or a Popish professor of medicine [cheers and laughter]. They have, for a

country in which a great proportion of those who require academical education are Dissenters from the established church, advocated a system of academical education altogether separate from religious tests. In that case, they have thrown open the professorships to every creed; and they have strenuously defended this principle against attacks from opposite quarters—against the attacks of zealous members of the church of England, and of the prelates of the church of Rome. A test was offered only the day before yesterday [by Sir Thomas Acland, in committee on the Irish Colleges bill]—a test singularly moderate, merely requiring the professors to declare their belief in the divine authority of the Old and New Testaments—and even this test the ministers resisted as inconsistent with the principles of their measure. It was then argued that it was unnecessary to apply such a test to professors of secular science. We heard in other quarters the use of very different language; but that language made as little impression on ministers as on me. We were told that secular knowledge, unsanctioned and unaccompanied by some views of pure religion, was not merely useless, but was positively noxious; that it was not a blessing, but a curse. That proposition is so monstrous and ludicrous, that refutation is out of the question. Is it seriously meant, that if the captain of an Indian man should be a Swedborgian, he should not know the difference between Epsom salts and oxalic acid? Is it seriously meant that 100,000,000 of the Queen's subjects, being Mahomedans and Hindoos, and progressing towards our state of civilisation, should be sunk below the aborigines of New South Wales, without an alphabet, and without the rudiments of arithmetic? Gentlemen who mean seriously that secular knowledge, unsanctioned by a pure system of religion, is a positive evil, must go that length: but I should think that no sane man would be found to do so. On these grounds, I cordially supported the measure which her Majesty's government introduced with respect to the Irish Colleges. The principle of the Irish Colleges bill, and the principle of the bill the second reading of which I now move, are the same; and what the House and the country have a right to know is, why those who bring in the Irish Colleges bill call on us to throw out the present bill?

What was the distinction between Scotland and Ireland, except that in Scotland there was no clamour against the British connexion, no demagogue seeking popular favour by exciting animosity against the English race, no party contemplating alliance with the enemies of the state? But was something to be withheld from Scotland on that account? In Scotland as well as Ireland, the established church was now in a minority; and among the class requiring academical education, the proportion of Dissenters was perhaps as great as that of Roman Catholics in Ireland.

If it is desirable that there should be no sectarian education in Ireland, it is no less desirable in Scotland. If it is desirable that Protestants and Catholics should study together at Cork, it is no less desirable that the sons of elders of the established church of Scotland and the sons of those who are separated from that church should study together at Edinburgh. If it is not desirable to require from Irish professors a declaration that they believe in the divine authority of the gospels, on what ground is it necessary to call on the Scotch professors to say that they assent to every clause in the Confession of Faith? I defy right honourable gentlemen opposite, with all their ingenuity and eloquence, to find one argument or rhetorical topic against this bill which would not be as effectual against their own Irish Colleges bill. I consider this bill, then, as safe from attack, with respect to its principle, from her Majesty's ministers.

He then entered into a description of the peculiar nature of the academical institutions of Scotland, and into a history of the progress of dissent in that country, from the act of 1712, which was a violation of the act of union, and the cause of every unpleasant secession in the Scotch church, down to the present time, when 470 ministers quitted their manse in one day, and thus had committed themselves to the care of Providence. He contended, upon an historical deduction of facts, that the House was bound by the act of union not to throw out this bill, but to adopt it as a small compensation for the grievous injury which the act of 1712 had inflicted upon Scotland. The question was not whether we should enforce, but whether we should impose, tests on the professors and officers of the universities of Scotland; for it was well known that the act originally imposing them had fallen into desuetude, and, therefore, at present these tests had no existence. He could give no stronger proof of their non-existence than the fact that Sir R. Peel and Sir J. Graham, both Episcopalian, had been, each in turn, lord rectors of the university of Glasgow. And yet, forgetful of all this, the Senatus Academicus of the university of St Andrews, in a document which would prevent it from complaining in future of the fanaticism of the Vatican, had determined to remove that illustrious philosopher, Sir D. Brewster, from his distinguished office in that university, merely because he refused to take the test which they had tendered to him. He warned the House that upon the result of that evening's discussion it depended whether a new college would or would not be established in Scotland as a rival to the old universities of that country, endowed with all the munificence, and supported by all the zeal, which had hitherto distinguished every proceeding of the Free Church. The rejection of this bill would inevitably lead, first to the decay, and ultimately to the destruction, of the existing universities of Scotland. The erection of a new college would withdraw from them at least one-half of their present pupils. Their professors would thus lose the greater part of their fees, and would experience a considerable diminution in the amount of the emoluments hitherto derived from their appointments.

The system would descend downwards with accelerated velocity, until many now alive might live to see the day when these distinguished institutions would sink into such a state of degradation, that men hardly fit to

be attorney's clerks might be found sitting in the professors' chairs which had been occupied by an Adam Smith and a Playfair, by a Dugald Stewart and a Black [loud cheers]. And this had been done by the conduct of a minister whose name would live in history as the cause of the disruption of the church of Scotland [hear, hear]—and that now was to be attached to the destruction of the Scotch universities [hear]. They had now a government not governed by principle, and who did not adhere to their measures or declarations for twenty-four hours together; they had a statement of a measure followed by a sudden abandonment of it; back to the original measure; again back to the alterations first made in it; whim upon whim, caprice upon caprice; nothing stable or certain in their proceedings; against tests one day—for the revival of obsolete tests another; for no tests at Cork—for tests at Edinburgh; for no tests at Galway—for tests at Glasgow; for no tests at Belfast—for tests at Aberdeen; for no tests at Limerick—for tests at St Andrew's; against all tests on Monday, even in the most modified form—and for enforcing them on the following Wednesday in the most offensive and oppressive form [loud cheers]. It was impossible such a government could command public respect and confidence [renewed cheers]. He would, in conclusion, address those who voted with the government on Monday. Only forty-eight hours ago they were called upon to vote against tests in the Irish colleges, and now they were expected to vote for the enforcing tests in the colleges in Scotland, which they had been told by the government were in exactly the same foundation [hear, hear]. This was an act of gross injustice to Scotland, but it was a still further and greater injustice to their followers and supporters [loud cheers]. He would also appeal to the members of the church of England, whether they would give a vote on this question which would inflict such serious injury? He called upon every man with sincere opinions to regard the obligations of public faith, and to prevent a course being taken, which would perpetuate the dismemberment of the church of Scotland [cheers].

Sir J. GRAHAM observed that the bitter party invecitive with which Mr Macaulay had on this, as on every other occasion, accompanied his argument should not prevent him taking a review of that argument and from sustaining the decision of the government with respect to the maintenance of the existing tests in the universities of Scotland. In the last session of parliament, when Mr Fox Maule proposed, and Mr Rutherford supported, this very measure, he had declared the reasons why he was compelled, on the part of the government, to resist it. In the present session, when Mr Rutherford asked leave to introduce this bill, he had stated that, though government would not resist the introduction of it, he could not hold out any hope to him that further deliberation would allow the government to alter its former decision, which he believed to be sound and fitting to be maintained. Government had waited till now, and their decision, founded on the opinion of the General Assembly of the church of Scotland, and on the general feeling of the people of that country, was to adhere to their decision of last year, and to oppose this bill to the uttermost. On the Irish Colleges bill, he had always rested the policy of the government as to the exclusion of tests on the special condition of the people of Ireland. He had likewise maintained that if tests were excluded, the crown ought to have the power of nominating and removing the professors. Now in Scotland there was no such special circumstances as existed in Ireland, and a large proportion of the professors was not nominated by the crown, but by different local and corporate bodies. He admitted that in the university of Edinburgh all the professors had not signed the confession of the faith; but he insisted that in the four other universities of Scotland all the professors had subscribed it. In the university of Glasgow, of which he had been lord rector, he knew that from the year 1690 downwards there was not one professor who had failed to sign it. Mr Macaulay had declared that it depended on the decision of that night whether the prosperity and high character of the universities of Scotland would be maintained. He (Sir J. Graham) admitted that this question was of vital importance to them, and he would briefly explain why. By the rule invariably observed in all the five universities of that country, no one could be admitted into the divinity class until he had passed through the classes of Latin, Greek, logic, natural and moral philosophy, and mathematics. Each of these classes was distinguishable from that in which divinity was taught; but in one or two of them it was possible for the professors, if they dissented from the church, to inculcate their opinions in a guise, which—[here a loud cheer from the opposition benches warned Sir J. Graham of the ground on which he was treading, and he left the sentence unfinished]. He then proceeded to suppose these tests to be repealed, and to show the mischief which would be thereby created. The *præpositi* of the universities had at present control over all the lectures delivered within them; and it was their duty to see that no doctrines of a noxious tendency were inculcated in them. Suppose it to be altered, you might have a majority of professors professing opinions adverse to the established church. Among the dissenters from the church of Scotland Dr Chalmers and his friends had publicly declared that they preferred the existing law to the abolition of all tests whatever. The founders of the new college with which they had been threatened that evening would, he was sure, take particular care that all its professors entertained opinions conformable to their own. He did not believe it to be consistent with the feelings of the people of Scotland that these tests should be withdrawn. If these tests were abolished, the effect would, in his opinion, be fatal. Unhappily those who had left the church of Scotland expressed the bitterest hostility against it, and did not disguise their wish to destroy it. If these tests were withdrawn they would obtain power to overthrow it. Their presence in the universities would give rise to religious violence. Sec-tarian teaching had hitherto been avoided in those

institutions; but he was afraid that if this bill were passed, sectarian agitation within their walls would be inevitable. A shock would also be given to the rights of property in bursaries and exhibitions. That property was given on the faith that the existing tests should be maintained; and, if they were abandoned, would be alienated to other objects and to other persons from those for which it was originally intended. Looking, then, to compact, to law, to prescription, and to practical experience, he was convinced that it was expedient, with reference to the interests of the people of Scotland, to maintain these tests.

Mr JAMES WORTLEY reviewed the legal and constitutional portion of the question, and re-enforced the arguments of the Home Secretary.

Sir GEORGE GREY urged the impolicy of maintaining these tests, which he illustrated by adducing the case of the late Sir D. Sandford, who, though an Episcopalian, was professor in the university of Glasgow. By enforcing them, sectarian differences would be perpetuated and aggravated with fatal effect on the future welfare of the community.

Sir R. H. INGLIS and Mr PRINGLE both advocated the necessity and obligation of maintaining the tests.

Mr CHARLES BULLER, in an effective speech, contrasted the policy pursued by the government with respect to the tests in Ireland and Scotland, which he regarded as not merely inconsistent but mischievous. All public morality must be destroyed if a government changed its principles one day and then shifted back again the next—if, instead of acting upon clear and defined principles, they were guided by no principle at all.

Sir ROBERT PEEL made a short speech against the motion; retouching some of Sir James Graham's arguments. He explained the distinctions between the case of ministers in Ireland and in Scotland. In Ireland, they proposed to establish a secular education, calling upon individuals to provide for religious instruction, but making no change in existing institutions in Ireland any more than in England or Scotland. They desired to institute new colleges without provoking opposition by encouraging an apprehension that the same principles must be applied to existing institutions. But as tests are not to be applied in the new colleges, power is reserved to the Crown of appointing and removing the professors. Mr Macaulay admitted the binding force of the engagement in the act of Union; but his argument went to deny altogether the existence of the established church; yet his own bill provided that theological chairs should still be subject to the test. Ministers had been taunted with allowing the bill to be introduced and then opposing it:—

Sir, we were assured that this bill would meet with general concurrence on the part of the people of Scotland; and I am not prepared to say that if the general voice of the people of Scotland had been in favour of it—I am not at all prepared to say that in that case parliament would not have been perfectly right in agreeing to it. But I must say, that when the union of the two countries was perfected, the engagements then entered into are not lightly to be set aside against the expression of the public opinion of Scotland. What demonstration have we on the part of the church of Scotland in favour of this bill? Instead of such a demonstration, it was by a majority of 240 to 11 that the late General Assembly applied to parliament for the maintenance of these securities. Were there petitions from Scotland in favour of the repeal of these tests? Was there any demonstration from Scotland?

Mr HUME—Yes.

Sir R. PEEL—I don't deny that there may have been some one or two petitions; but does the honourable gentleman mean to contend that the opinion of the people of Scotland, as it can be inferred from the demonstrations in Scotland, is to be taken as being in favour of this bill?

Mr HUME—Yes.

Sir R. PEEL—To what extent have petitions been presented?

Mr HUME—None against, and all for it.

Sir R. PEEL—Is the recorded opinion of the church of Scotland itself to be regarded as nothing?

Mr HUME—Not more than the recorded opinion of the Roman Catholic prelates against the Irish Colleges bill. ["Hear, hear," and cries of "Order."]

Sir R. PEEL reiterated his explanation, that although ministers imposed no test in the case of the new colleges, they thought it not inconsistent to abstain from altering the system in ancient institutions.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL exhorted the House not to suffer themselves to be involved in the humiliating dilemma from which ministers could not extricate themselves. He vigorously rated ministers for holding neither one principle nor the other; saying to-day, that there is no need of religious tests in Ireland, to-morrow, that they are essentially necessary to maintain religion in Scotland:—

We have all heard an old story of two knights who disputed respecting a shield, one side of which was black and the other white; one maintained that the shield was wholly white, the other that it was wholly black; and they were ready to fight a desperate battle and to peril their lives for the sake of defending each his opinion. One can believe that each knight, trusting his eyesight, acted faithfully according to its testimony; but that one of them should go first to the black side and say that all was black, and then to the white side and insist that all was entirely white, and yet claim to be acting on conscientious conviction, was realising what no fiction ever supposed.

Tests are, in fact, no guard against infidelity:—

We all know that Bolingbroke, Hume, and Gibbon, held offices when it was necessary to take the sacramental test, and when persons were obliged by the solemn administration of the sacrament to evince their belief in the doctrines of the church of England. Did that prevent these men from holding office, and being good Tories to boot? They were eminent Tory authors and statesmen; and yet my honourable friend, the mem-

ber for the University of Oxford, would rely on such a test as a guard against infidelity and irreligion.

On the other hand, there is no difficulty in allowing persons of different persuasions to attend the lessons of eminent instructors in literature or science:—

I happen to recollect attending the University of Edinburgh myself when Dugald Stewart was lecturer. We who attended the lessons of that great philosopher were of different persuasions; and I remember that when he retired from the chair, a committee was formed to express our sense of his high merits, and our regret at his retirement. There were Presbyterians and members of the church of England belonging to that class, but it so happened, that the person to whom was confided the drawing up of the address was a Roman Catholic, Lord Killeen, the present Earl of Fingal. This is a proof that men may derive instruction from the same eminent and enlightened man, without a compromise of their religious faith.

Sir Robert Peel said that the General Assembly opposed the bill; would the Lord Primate and clergy of the established church in Ireland have given many of their suffrages in favour of the Maynooth or Colleges bill? Lord John called upon the House to come to some principle or other, and not to be misled by the very shallow distinction that religious differences should be excluded from new institutions, but maintained in old ones.

The House divided—for the second reading, 108; against it, 116: ministerial majority, 8. The announcement of the numbers was received with loud cheers by the opposition.

Thursday, July 10th.

IRISH COLLEGES BILL.

Mr B. OSBORNE, on Sir J. Graham moving the third reading of the Colleges (Ireland) bill, argued at considerable length for the necessity of throwing open Trinity College, Dublin, and moved, as an amendment:—

"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to direct an inquiry to be made into the amount of the revenues of the Trinity College, Dublin, from rents of college lands, endowments, and bequests, fees on matriculation, on taking degrees, and from every other source; also into the manner in which that income is expended, the number of senior and junior fellows, of professors, scholars, and all other officers of the college, with the amount of salary and allowances to each of them; with a view to ascertain whether the income or funds at present applied solely to the benefit of Protestants in Trinity College, Dublin, might not be beneficially extended, so as to make Roman Catholics and Protestant Dissenters eligible, if otherwise qualified, to all scholarships, and to all such fellowships, professorships, and other offices in Trinity College, Dublin, as are not intended for ecclesiastical purposes, or immediately connected with ecclesiastical endowments."

He deprecated the idea of taking money for the new colleges from the consolidated fund—the pool of Bethesda, to which they always applied when the waters were troubled; and proceeded to show the resources available in Trinity College. Of the Catholics, only 1 in 320,000 goes to that College; and even those Catholics who do go are cut off from the emoluments. Nevertheless, it was not founded with Protestant money, but with the estates of the Roman Catholic Earl of Desmond, confiscated by Elizabeth in 1592; and it was not until forty years afterwards, in the time of Strafford, that Catholics were mentioned, and rendered ineligible for the professorships. The Fellows have been enabled to marry; and the institution has been converted into a gigantic scheme of collegiate connubiality, into which at least the member for Oxford University (Sir Robert Inglis) could hardly resist inquiry: a rich and unmarried Fellow of Trinity College is regarded as a very good investment among the coteries of Dublin. The gross revenue he estimated at £500,000 a-year:—

"His data were made up partly from the *University Calendar* for 1844, and partly from the information of a gentleman a member of the University. The total income from tuition was £28,316 a-year; the amount from lands held by the College, £21,684; making a total of £50,000, speaking in round numbers. Of course, if they knew the exact amount of these revenues, there would be no necessity for the motion. Of this amount the money spent in prizes and scholarships was £1,400; it was said that the Fellows, after the expenses of the College were defrayed, shared the revenue among them. The senior members had £2,000 or £3,000 a-year; the junior members £1,500 a-year. But, not satisfied with these emoluments, the Fellows laid violent hands on several of the professorships: one of the senior Fellows was Regius Professor of Greek—a mere sinecure; and not only that, he was also a Catechist and Professor of Oratory. Another Fellow was a Catechist and Professor of Moral Philosophy. These professorships were paid by large fixed salaries.

Sir T. FREMANTLE opposed the motion on behalf of the government, and was followed on the same side by Mr HAMILTON, Sir R. INGLIS, Mr LEFROY, Mr SHAW, and Sir R. PEEL.

Sir R. INGLIS denied that Trinity College had been built by funds derived from the forfeited estates of Roman Catholics. It was built on the site of the convent of Allhallows. Now the convent of Allhallows had been suppressed by King Henry VIII., and had been granted by him to the citizens of Dublin. It was not till half a century afterwards that it was granted by the corporation of Dublin to the new college as a site for its buildings. It was so far from being true, that the buildings were erected out of the plunder of the Roman Catholics, that the Lord-Deputy of Ireland at that time sent a circular to all the great landed proprietors of Ireland, requesting them to subscribe towards their erection; and so confident was he that he should receive a favourable answer to his circular that the first stone of Trinity College, Dublin, was laid two days afterwards. So great was the liberality of the landed proprietors of

Ireland, that in less than two years from the day on which the first stone was laid students were admitted within its walls. Trinity College was, therefore, a foundation as purely Protestant as the most decided supporter of Protestantism could wish. It was a Protestant university in the capital of a Protestant kingdom, founded by Protestant hands for Protestant purposes.

Sir R. PEEL observed, that in order to accomplish the equality between Roman Catholics and the Protestants in Ireland (which Mr Sheil had declared to be the only measure which would be satisfactory to that country), ministers had proposed two measures which he was afraid had not been altogether satisfactory to the majority of the people of England. The first was, the establishment of the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth on a permanent system, and the other was this measure, for providing without stint academical institutions for the secular education of the youth of Ireland. It was true that the government had not endowed them with Roman Catholic chaplains; but had it shown any inequality in that respect towards its Roman Catholic subjects? It had not endowed these colleges with either Protestant or Presbyterian chaplains. It had, however, given to all classes of religionists facilities for imparting religious instruction to the students of their own creed, and it was of opinion that the best mode of providing that religious instruction was to call upon the parents, who were the parties most interested in the moral and religious education of their children, to provide them with the means, and upon the respective churches to which they belonged, to give aid in affording that instruction. The government might have been wrong in so doing; but at any rate the principle of equality had been preserved. He had never denied that the cordial assistance of the Roman Catholic bishops was necessary to the success of this measure. He was sorry that the government had not obtained it; but, whatever Mr Sheil might say of the alienation of the Roman Catholics from the government, he was proud to have an opportunity of announcing to him and to the country, that on the part of the Roman Catholic laity, there existed a strong feeling of approbation for the policy which the government had adopted on this subject. He repeated his intention to persist in that policy; but he was not, therefore, prepared to relinquish Trinity College as a Protestant establishment.

On the other side, Mr REDINGTON, Mr WARBURTON, Mr SHEIL, Mr HUME, Mr M. J. O'CONNELL, Sir VALENTINE BLAKE, and Lord J. RUSSELL were the speakers. Mr SHEIL made a powerful and eloquent speech in support of the motion. He supposed that Sir Robert Peel were a native of Ireland, barred from Trinity College, from effectual benefit in trial by jury, and demanding repeal; then, being told that repeal could not be granted, suppose he were asked, "What can we do for you?" would he not demand equality—equality in all respects—social, political, official, ecclesiastical, academical equality?

You know in your heart—you know that that would be your answer. You know that nothing else would satisfy you; you know that nothing else will or ought to satisfy us; and I tell you, at this the close of this fifth session of your parliament, that if that equality shall be withheld, all your half-measures will be in vain; and if you shall persevere in that course, I fear that if you delay, by your fatal procrastination, the country will be brought to such a pass, that at last a terrible outbreak will take place—the passions of the people will burst into a fatal eruption. England will put it down—I know it. You will have established what you call "peace;" but, with your tranquillity desolation will be associated, and you will convert one of the finest islands of the ocean into a solitude, in which the rights, the liberties, and the hopes of the one country, and the honour, the character, and the virtue of the other, will be entombed for ever" [much cheering].

LORD JOHN RUSSELL considered that equality was by no means as yet established in Ireland. "It was promised," he said:—

Solemnly promised at the act of union, and you have never denied—no party has ever denied—that equality is due to the Roman Catholics of Ireland. If that be your principle, so solemnly asserted, let us look with regard to any measure brought before the House, and see whether, in respect to that measure, equality is given to the Roman Catholics of Ireland. This is a question of academical education. I admit there are great merits in this bill—great merits, as it tends to promote education in Ireland, and tends to give liberal encouragement to the means of instruction among the commercial and middle classes of that country. I think it has great merit in being entirely free from any religious test. I think that is a distinguishing feature of the bill, which I am happy to acknowledge. But when I come to consider what will be the state of academical education in Ireland when this bill has passed, comparing Roman Catholics with Protestants, the case will be this. With respect to clerical education, you may say that Trinity College is a place for the ecclesiastical education of Protestants, and that Maynooth is a place for the ecclesiastical education of Roman Catholics. So far there is an apparent equality. But when I come to consider the means for the general education of the higher classes in that country—I mean an education for the learned professions, with a view to obtaining distinction in various pursuits and studies of a different nature; we then find what I believe to be the true description, as given by the right honourable gentleman opposite (Mr Shaw), namely, that for the Roman Catholics you establish a certain number of colleges suitable for the middle classes, which are open to all, and at which persons intending to devote themselves to commercial pursuits, to civil engineering, and professions of a similar nature, may obtain a good education; but, with respect to a higher kind of education, you find that that is solely to be obtained in the University of Dublin, and that the University of Dublin is presided over by a body which is exclusively Protestant. Nay more, you find that even those scholarships which are intended for promoting the advancement of students in their future career are confined, as has been stated, in many instances—

Mr SHEIL—In all instances

Lord J. RUSSELL—Are in all instances confined to Protestants; and that, with regard to professorships, such as chemistry and botany, Protestants only can be appointed to them. Here, at once, is not equality. You have not made a provision for giving to the Roman Catholics that which you have given to the Protestants. He admitted the difficulties in the way of ministers, of which, however, not the least were their former acts and professions. He supported the amendment, but not with the view of opposing the third reading of the Irish Colleges bill, which, however imperfect, he should support.

The House divided—for Mr Osborne's amendment, 91; against it, 168: ministerial majority, 77.

The House divided again on the original motion, which was affirmed by 177 to 26: majority for the third reading, 151. The bill was read a third time, and passed.

Friday, July 11th.

SCOTCH POOR LAW.

The order of the day for going into committee on the Poor Laws (Scotland) bill having been read, Mr HUME hoped the government would be induced to postpone this, as they had postponed other bills of importance, till next session. If it was passed in its present crude shape it would only lead to discussion and litigation, and the inevitable result would be, that then it would be requisite to introduce another bill to amend and alter it in the next session of parliament.

Mr EWART also supported the postponement.

Mr P. M. STEWART believed the measure to be, generally speaking, unpopular in Scotland. A large number of petitions had been presented against it—all admitting that the present state of the laws for the relief of the poor were objectionable—all admitting the necessity for some measure of legislation—and all, without exception, declaring that the bill before the House was ill-advised and ill-adapted to the wants or wishes of the people of Scotland.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM said it had been admitted on all hands that some amendment of the law was necessary, and there had been ample and impartial inquiry on the subject, and the present bill was the result of serious consideration on the part of the government. The bill having received the sanction of a large majority of the House in its second reading, he saw no reason for arresting its further progress through the committee.

Mr LOCKHART, Mr GIBSON CRAIG, and Mr BORTHWICK, supported the measure. Mr HASTIE and Mr T. DUNCOMBE opposed it.

Colonel RAWDON then moved that the House go into committee that day three months; and, on a division, the motion was negatived by 90 to 38. He grounded his opposition chiefly on the maintenance of the clause which prevents any but natives born from obtaining an industrial settlement in Scotland.

Another discussion then took place upon the motion that the Speaker do leave the chair; in the course of which several Scotch members expressed their opinions for and against the various provisions of the bill. Lord JAMES STUART strongly protested against their again discussing the principle of the bill, which had been fully considered on the motion for the second reading, and the House then went into committee—Mr Greene in the chair—commencing with clause 34.

The clauses, up to 55, were, after a lengthened discussion, agreed to, and the House then resumed.

Monday, July 14th.

NEW ZEALAND.

In reply to a question put by Mr Hawes relative to the collision which had recently taken place between the natives and the English settlers,

Mr G. W. HOPE informed the House that despatches, dated the 26th of March, had been received from Captain Fitzroy. Those despatches agreed substantially with those which appeared in the Times about four or five days ago. He then gave an account of the attack made on the town of the Bay of Islands by the natives of New Zealand in an armed body consisting of 1,000 men. The natives, after capturing the blockhouse, were driven out of it by Captain Robertson (who was wounded very severely), and a small party of seamen and marines under his command. Owing, however, to two unfortunate accidents—the explosion of the powder magazine, and the spiking of the guns in the second blockhouse without orders—it was determined to take off the settlers. No settler had lost his life, except one gentleman, who had been killed by the explosion of the powder magazine. The loss of the troops, seamen, and civilians, altogether, was 13 killed and 23 wounded; but the loss of the natives, though it could not be accurately ascertained, was supposed to be very considerable. The settlers generally had been removed to Auckland, but the missionaries remained in the Bay of Islands with their houses and churches untouched. The natives were well armed, many with American rifles, and displayed considerable skill and courage. Troops had arrived after the date of this event from Sydney, and had restored a considerable degree of confidence at Auckland.

Mr J. A. SMITH was about to read a letter on this subject to the House, when he was stopped by the information that it was not consistent with the orders of the House to read it at that stage of the proceedings.

COAL TRADE (PORT OF LONDON) BILL.

The House went into committee on this bill. On clause 2 being proposed, Lord LINCOLN moved as an amendment in page 2, in the marginal note, to leave out the word "appeal," and insert the word "application."

Mr WILLIAMS was greatly opposed to this tax upon coals, for he thought that, next to bread, there was no article a tax upon which would press more heavily on the poor than coals. There was a tax of £8,000 a

year proposed to be raised off coals in the port of London, and to be applied to purposes in which a great number of the consumers in the valley of the Thames had no interest whatever. To place a tax of a penny additional on coals would have the effect of, in reality, increasing the price of coal to the poor to an extent of 3d. per ton. The amount of money which had been already raised in London for improving the City was enormous, and as there were ample means of obtaining funds for these improvements without this tax, he would oppose the proposition to lay a penny a ton on an article of such great necessity to the poor.

Mr HUME and Mr MASTERMAN also spoke against the penny per ton duty on coals.

The Earl of LINCOLN said he had been informed by a person of influence, that if the tax were allowed to expire, the consumers of coal in London would not be gainers, whilst its continuance would be the means of causing many valuable improvements in the metropolis.

Lord HOWICK thought it would be highly desirable to expend a considerable outlay in improving localities densely populated, but there were sources available for that purpose infinitely preferable to this, one of which would be the levying of a house tax, or a tax upon the ground rents in the particular districts selected for improvement. To adopt either of these modes would enable the government to raise a sufficient tax from the owners of property, instead of an insufficient tax from the labouring and poorer classes. He would not consent to any portion of the tax on coals, because it was an unjust burden on the working classes.

Sir R. PEEL said that, looking at the parties to be benefited—looking at the evils under which these parties now suffered, at the fevers and other diseases which existed amongst them, and contrasting these sufferings with the absolute good which would arise from giving, for a certain number of years, such a sum as £11,000 a-year to form a fund for the mitigation of the evils alluded to, he could not but think that the actual practical physical good which would accrue from such an appropriation would greatly predominate over all the objections to the tax.

After some further discussion, Lord Lincoln's amendment was carried by 69 to 42: majority 27.

The bill passed through committee.

SCOTCH POOR-LAW BILL.

The committee on this bill was resumed, and clauses 56 to 64 inclusive, passed without opposition. On clause 65, stating the conditions upon which relief was to be administered, Mr HASTIE remarked, that the point was still uncertain whether or not able-bodied poor had a right to relief. He hoped that the present measure would set it at rest. A decision of the Court of Session had been against the right of the able-bodied poor. Mr PETER BORTHWICK moved the omission of a portion of the clause, declaring, as we understood, that the able-bodied poor had no right to relief. The Lord Advocate admitted that there did exist a doubt on this subject in the minds of some parties in Scotland; but, for his part, he never entertained any doubt but that the able-bodied pauper had no right to relief in that country. After some discussion the amendment was rejected by 73 to 21.

Mr HASTIE then moved an amendment, for allowing the granting of temporary relief to able-bodied paupers in towns, but it was rejected by a majority of thirty.

On clause 72 being put, Mr SHARMAN CRAWFORD moved that the following proviso be expunged from the clause:—"Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall not be competent for any court of law to entertain or decide any action relative to the amount of relief granted by parochial boards, unless the board of supervision shall previously have declared that there is a just cause of action, as hereinbefore provided." This amendment, also, after a good deal of discussion, was rejected.

On the next clause, no less than three divisions were taken. At one o'clock the CHAIRMAN reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again at twelve o'clock on Tuesday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PENAL LAWS AGAINST THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.—On Wednesday, Mr WATSON moved the committee on the Roman Catholic Relief bill, which was intended to repeal certain acts passed when hostility to that church prevailed—such as the provision which forbade Roman Catholics to engage in the business of tuition without a license, prohibited bishops from using the titles of their sees, suppressed monastic orders under pain of transportation and banishment, &c. Sir JAMES GRAHAM said, that he could not consent to the part of the bill repealing some clauses in the Emancipation act of 1829, nor to discuss the details in the absence of the law officers of the crown; but he said that a bill on the subject had been prepared by the government commissioners, and would be introduced next session. Sir ROBERT INGLIS altogether opposed the intended concessions to the Roman Catholics, fearing to see the country crowded with Jesuits, and processions in the very streets. Lord JOHN RUSSELL and some Irish members supported the bill. Sir ROBERT PEEL repeated Sir James Graham's representations. Eventually, the motion was negatived by 89 to 47.

THE LUNATICS BILL.—On Friday night Lord ASHLEY moved the second reading of this bill. He protested against the injustice of considering the bill as partaking in any degree of the character of a job, and entreated the House to pass it without delay, if it wished to put an end to evils and cruelties which were a disgrace to the country. Mr T. DUNCOMBE, in reply, contended that the bill would not give the

protection to pauper lunatics which they required; and that it would not prevent the seizure and detention of persons who were perfectly sane, under the pretext that they were insane. Mr S. CRAWFORD and Lord DUNCAN assisted, and Mr V. SMITH and Sir J. GRAHAM opposed, Mr T. Dunccombe in the obstruction which he offered to the bill. The House divided on Mr T. Dunccombe's amendment, which was negatived by a majority of 66 over a single vote.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—On Monday night, in reply to Mr Hindley, Mr HOPE stated the facts of the disturbances on the frontiers of this colony, as they had reached the colonial office. It seemed to be imagined that the collision took place in a portion of the Cape territory subject to Great Britain; but the Griquas were an independent tribe, residing out of the British jurisdiction. The missionary station was fixed among them as an independent country. The collision appeared to have taken place in connexion with occurrences at Natal, which was, at least, 300 miles distant from that station. The Boers, since the abolition of slavery, had migrated towards the north, and the conflict was stated to have taken place in consequence of those parties coming towards the colony again. In consequence of this occurrence, the governor had quitted Cape Town; there was a large force at the Cape, increased since 1842 by a regiment of cavalry. The governor had taken measures to support the Griquas; at the same time, they were not the Queen's subjects, nor had the collision taken place within the frontiers of the Cape colony. The Boers, however, were the Queen's subjects.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, July 10th.

PRIVILEGE.—The Duke of RICHMOND presented a petition from Thomas Baker, a policeman of the C division, praying for the protection of the House in an action brought against him by John Harlow, for evidence given before a committee of the House on the subject of gaming. The Lord CHANCELLOR moved that the petition should be referred to a select committee. Lord CAMPBELL thought that there was no occasion for doing so; advised that the House should at once assert its privilege; and moved, as an amendment, that the plaintiff and his attorney be summoned to the bar next morning. Lord ELLENBOROUGH and Lord COTTENHAM concurred. Lord BROUGHAM counselled more deliberation, and argued that the House might safely leave its privileges to the adjudication of the law courts. Lord DENMAN, too, advised the House not to interfere in the matter; urged the justice of leaving aggrieved parties to seek their remedy in the courts of law; but had not the slightest hesitation in saying that, if the petition were true, the plaintiff could not hold up his head in a court of justice. On a division, Lord Campbell's amendment was negatived by 33 to 22; and, after some further discussion, the Lord Chancellor's proposition was carried.

REFUSAL OF SITES FOR CHAPELS IN SCOTLAND.—The Marquis of BREADALBANE presented a long petition to the House of Lords, on Thursday, from the Free Church of Scotland, besides some others from local bodies, complaining that landed proprietors refuse to allow sites for chapels to be purchased, and that, if that refusal be permitted, it would practically amount to a denial of religious freedom: some peers were specifically mentioned. The Earl of CAWDORE defended his conduct. He said that he had not absolutely refused sites, but had agreed to grant them temporarily, for buildings to be made of wood, and to be taken down at six months' notice—believing that the secession would be only temporary. The Duke of Buccleuch defended himself with more warmth; complaining of the agitation resorted to by members of the Free Church, to represent him as a "godless tyrant," who would trample down their rights. He contradicted reports that he had attempted to coerce his tenants in their religious opinions; and asked why the members of the Free Church could not, like the Dissenters, go to the next town for a place of worship? Lord CAMPBELL deprecated both the intolerance of the Free Church and the refusal of sites. The Marquis of BREADALBANE thought that the charges of intolerance were unjustifiable; and observed that, when congregations were obliged, during the winter months, to conduct public worship exposed to the inclemency of the weather, it was not surprising that such grievances should excite the feelings of the people.

NEW ZEALAND.—The Earl of CHICHESTER then presented a petition from the Church Missionary Society, praying the House not to sanction any new settlements in New Zealand which should infringe the rights secured to the natives by the treaty of Waitangi; and took the opportunity to defend the missionaries in those islands from the charges of having obstructed the progress of the colony, and of having obtained by improper means large grants of land. Lord STANLEY replied, that the government was resolved to adhere strictly to the treaty, the scrupulous observance of which would ever be regarded as of paramount importance. Lord MONTAGUE complained of the lamentable mismanagement of the local government, and pressed for a more precise construction of the treaty. Lord STANLEY then stated that, as the interior of New Zealand was, and had long been, occupied by various tribes, whose territories, however undefined to Europeans, were perfectly clear to themselves, his interpretation of the treaty was, that no portion of those territories should be taken from them except with their intelligent consent.

Several bills were then forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned.

Friday, July 11th.

Thomas Baker, against whom an action had been

taken for evidence given before the select committee on gaming, was examined at the bar, and detailed the facts of the case. The plaintiff and his attorney were ordered to attend the House on Monday next.

THE RAILWAY BOARD.—The Earl of DALHOUSIE, in laying on the table a minute of the Board of Trade, referred at some length to the railway department of the board, and the amount of business transacted by it. Out of 247 railway projects, involving a length of 8,000 miles, which had come under their consideration, 151 had been favourably reported on, and only six had failed, before the House of Commons. But it had been determined by the government that it should be discontinued as a separate department for reporting on the merits of railway projects. The railways would be in future superintended by the Board of Trade generally, but there would be no reports on the merits of these projects. Lord BROUGHAM sympathised with the noble earl in pronouncing a funeral oration over the departed board. If it had been so useful, so virtuous, and so discreet, the House ought to be informed of the cause of its death. Under such circumstances there was ground for suspicion of murder or foul play, and he thought Mr Wakley ought to be requested to sit upon it, to ascertain whether its death was occasioned by violence or suicide. The noble and learned lord then referred to the conduct of Mr Hudson—"King Hudson"—who had employed counsel on both sides in the London and York railway committee, for the purpose of delay, and to prevent any report being made during the present session. Lord FEVERSHAM said Mr Hudson was present, and had requested him to contradict the statement of the noble and learned lord. Lord BROUGHAM said Mr Hudson had no business there; only one sovereign had a right to be present in that House. The noble and learned lord then moved the consideration of certain resolutions which he had framed respecting the future conduct of railway bills in that House. Having addressed the House two or three times, the Earl of Devon objected to Lord Brougham speaking repeatedly on the same subject. Lord BROUGHAM said the noble lord had once sat as a clerk at that table, and was then obliged to listen to him. The Earl of Devon observed upon the good taste of the allusion, and said, whenever the noble lord violated the rules and orders of the House, he should not hesitate to interfere.

The further consideration of the resolutions was then postponed till Monday; and the several bills on the table having been advanced a stage, the House adjourned.

Monday, July 14th.

The Irish Colleges bill was read a first time, and Monday next fixed for the second reading.

LANDLORD AND TENANT COMMISSION (IRELAND).—The Earl of DEVON stated, that after consulting several members of the other House, he found it would be quite impossible to pass in this session the bills he intended to introduce founded on the report of this commission. He had prepared a bill for providing a short form of lease, to be executed by parties at a reduced expense in every respect; and her Majesty's government were very favourably disposed towards the reduction of the stamp duty upon that. Another bill, taken almost *verbatim* from a clause in the commissioners' report, was to alter the law with respect to ejectment for non-payment of rent, and distress. Early next session he hoped the government would take up the whole subject, including that of tenure under leases renewable for ever.

PRIVILEGE.

John Harlow, and Peter Taite Harbin, his attorney, appeared at the bar of the House, and on being questioned acknowledged their respective shares in the action brought against Thomas Baker, for evidence given before a committee of the House; after which the Lord Chancellor moved that Mr Harlow had been guilty of a breach of privilege.

Lord BROUGHAM said, that he could not but congratulate himself that in the four years during which he had presided over the House it had not fallen to his lot to make such a motion as that he had just heard. It was not that he was ignorant of the true nature of parliamentary privilege; on the contrary, he was well acquainted with it long before he became a member of the House; but while he admitted its value when restrained within due limits, he had never failed to attack with all his energy its undue assertion. On the present occasion he was called to assent to the lawless power claimed by each House—that of declaring, from time to time, what its privileges were, and in what a breach of them consisted. Against such a claim he must enter his protest in the name of the Crown, the people of England, the other branches of the legislature, and, finally, of the highest court of law in the land, the ultimate court of error, which was an emanation of their own authority. In the present instance the House proposed, by the force of its privilege, to stop an action lawfully commenced in Westminster-hall; but though they might commit all the parties, the action would still go on, until at last it might come before the judicial tribunal of the House as an appeal, and then their privileges and their regular jurisdiction would clash. It was said that the House must protect its witnesses; but such a protection was only meant to extend to violence and illegal interference, and not to shield witnesses who made false statements liable to action, as was asserted in the present case.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, after explaining the position in which he had been placed when the House ordered the select committee of inquiry, thought that there could be no doubt that Parliament had conducted itself, on several occasions, in a tyrannical manner in matters of privilege; but the question at present was, whether the House should interpose its

authority to stay proceedings taken against a person for doing what he had been compelled to do as a witness before one of its committees? He was surprised at the statement made by Lord Brougham, that the House ought not to interfere to stay an action at law when it was the daily practice of the Court of Chancery to interfere for this purpose. However ridiculous some of the precedents adduced (that of the umbrella case, for instance) might be, still there could be no doubt that the power claimed on the present occasion was essential to the privileges of the House, and their lordships would do well to recollect that, unless their privileges were asserted, they might be abandoned and lost.

Lord CAMPBELL said, that however great the unpopularity attending the course proposed, he was quite ready to bear his share of it, as he was convinced it was the only constitutional way of proceeding in the matter. He then proceeded to show the great benefits which the public had derived from the assertion of parliamentary privilege, and adduced a number of precedents to support his view. With reference to trusting the privileges of the House in the hands of the judges, as proposed by Lord Brougham, he could only say that he considered it most unsafe; and if this action were allowed to go on, action after action would be brought, till every privilege of parliament would be invaded.

After a few words from the Earl of WICKLOW, who advised the House to be very cautious, as their precedents were doubtful, and their privileges unpopular, the motion was put and agreed to, and John Harlow was committed to the custody of the Usher of the Black Rod.

A conversation then arose respecting the comparative guilt of the plaintiff and his attorney, in the course of which Lord BROUGHAM signified to the House that John Harlow had instructed his attorney to discontinue the action, and suggested to the House the policy of proceeding no further.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said he thought the attorney the more guilty of the two, and had no objection to a mild course.

The question was then put, and agreed to; after which several bills were forwarded a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

Miscellaneous.

REGISTER! REGISTER! REGISTER!

The 20th of July being fast approaching, it behoves all electors who have changed their places of abode since July last, to give immediate information of the same to the collector of the ward they now reside in; and persons occupying shops, warehouses, or counting-houses, but residing elsewhere, should also inform the collectors where their places of abode are situated, so that they may all be properly placed upon the register.

Borough Votes.—All occupiers in boroughs will do well not to forget, that unless they pay all the poor rates and assessed taxes that were due from them on the 6th of April last, before the 30th of July next ensuing, they will lose their right to be registered as parliamentary electors for the next year. The window tax is payable by act of parliament, whether demanded or not. The poor rate is not payable till demanded. No elector should, however, omit to pay his poor rate because application has not been made for payment, as the collectors may think they have called when they have not done so; and for fear of ultimate neglect the poor rate and window tax should be paid immediately.

THE COUNTIES.—All claims to be registered must be served on the overseers on or before the 20th; and as the 20th this year is on a Sunday, it is advisable that all claims be served not later than the 19th.

RAILWAY NOTABILIA.—On 39 railways, amounting to nearly 1,800 miles, the aggregate traffic, for the last six months, is, in round numbers, £2,850,000, being £550,000 more than for the corresponding six months of last year. This increase of revenue amounts to 20 per cent. on the total receipts of the half-year; and if we take the value of money at 4 per cent. per annum, this will give above £27,000,000 as the increase on the real value of the railway property of the country since last July. Pleasure excursions by rail and steam appear to be coming into general favour. A trip is announced from London to Paris and back for 20s., including first-class travelling and all expenses of board and lodging, with the additional novelty of the service of a carriage and attendant while in Paris! The excursion is to extend over a fortnight. It is believed that the expenses of the two rival railway companies which have defeated each other's bills, viz., the West Riding Junction and the West Yorkshire, will be together from eighty to a hundred thousand pounds.—Sir Frederick Smith, Professor Barlow, and Professor Airey, are the commissioners appointed by government to consider the question of the gauges.—It seems, by the statement of the Manchester and Leeds Company, at their meeting on Wednesday week, that the effect of reducing their first-class fares from 15s. to 13s. from Manchester to Leeds, and other distances in proportion, during the first two months of the reduction, has been to increase the number of their first-class passengers by 384 per cent., and the amount of this class of fares by 61 per cent.—The week's synopsis of new schemes embraces upwards of 13 new lines. Amongst the leading ones are the Northampton, Banbury, and Cheltenham, with a proposed capital of one million. The East and West of England Junction, from Northampton to Cheltenham; the Warrington and Stockport, with a capital of £400,000; the St Lawrence and Atlantic, incorporated by the Canadian Congress; Sheffield and South Staffordshire, from Uttox-

eter to Sheffield, 45 miles; Stephenson's London and Portsmouth, a resuscitated line, intended, *inter alia*, to provide for a large tract of country from Wimbledon, by Dorking and Horsham, to the coast; Derby, Gainsborough, and Great Grimsby; Glasgow and Belfast Union, from the Glasgow and Ayr, to join the British and Irish Union at Stranraer, and to connect Edinburgh and Glasgow with Belfast and Dublin. The Londonderry, Ballyshannon, and Sligo, and the Bradford, Wakefield, and Midland; the Oxford, Witney, and Cheltenham; the South Lancashire, from Southport to Ormskirk and St Helens; the Chester and Manchester Direct, with a branch to Birkenhead; the London Central Junction, for connecting all the metropolitan lines, forming an outlet for goods and merchandise at the port of London, by a tunnel under the metropolis.—A new morning journal, the *Iron Times*, has been established, to be devoted almost exclusively to railway matters.

Arrangements have been made for running express trains of first-class carriages daily (Sundays excepted) between Manchester and Leeds, in two hours.—Some of the witnesses examined before the House of Commons committees have actually received as much as £10 per day for their loss of time.—The Midland Company have given an example worthy of imitation. On Monday week, 1,150 persons, who had previously availed themselves of a 7s. 6d., 5s. 6d., or 3s. 6d. ticket, moved off for York from Birmingham.—A project has been formed for uniting the Great Western Railway with the Eastern Counties line, by a tunnel under London from Paddington to Shoreditch, under the New-road to Finsbury-square, and then turning off. By means of branch tunnels, "Tottenham-court-road, Somers-town, King's-cross, Islington, and other districts, are to be benefited. Mr Robert Stephenson is the engineer.—The guards who ride outside on the express trains between Manchester and London have some difficulty in preserving their sitting, so strong is the rush of air they experience. Last Tuesday several of the guards complained of the danger they were in from the wind.

GEOGRAPHICAL CONSCIENCES.—SCOTCH UNIVERSITIES BILL.—It may afford some assistance to public opinion to have placed on record a list of those consistent politicians who voted against college tests in Ireland and in favour of them in Scotland. Those marked * are officials, of whom it will be seen that not less than 28 are included in the ministerial majority!

A'Court	Gaskell*	Lockhart
Colonel Baillie	Gordon*	M'Neill*
W. B. Baring*	Goulburn*	Meynell*
Blackburne	Graham*	Neville
Bowles*	Lord Grimston	Nicholl*
Lord E. Bruce*	Halford	Packe
Sir C. Burrell	Hamilton (Newport)	Sir R. Peel*
Cardwell*	Hamilton (Tyrone)	Sir H. Seymour*
Clerk*	Herbert*	Cusack Smith*
Cockburn*	Holmes*	Lord G. Somerset*
Corry*	Sir J. Hope (Linlithgow)*	E. Tennent*
E. Beckett Denison	Hope (Southampton)*	Lord C. Wellesley*
Lord Emlyn	Bulkeley Hughes	J. S. Wortley (Yorkshire).
Fitzroy	Jermyn*	
Sir C. Flower	Lincoln*	
Fremantle*		

WHITBY ELECTION.—It is generally reported that Mr George Hudson, the great railway proprietor, is to be the next member of parliament for this borough, the present highly respected member, Mr Aaron Chapman, having determined to retire from the arduous duties on the dissolution of parliament.—*Yorkshireman*.

THE LATE FIRE AT QUEBEC.—Meetings are being held in most of the principal towns in the kingdom for the purpose of relieving the sufferers by the late fire at Quebec. The Liverpool subscription amounts to £811. At Manchester £3,578 has been raised. In Limerick, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c., &c., subscriptions are in progress for the Quebec sufferers, and very handsome sums are likely to be realised. A subscription is also opened in Paris. The Queen has subscribed £200, and Prince Albert £200. It is expected that there will be a large remittance to Quebec by the next mail.

It is rumoured that Mr Bickham Escott will retire from Winchester, to make room for Mr Fitzroy Kelly, the new Solicitor-general.

THE MINISTERS IN THE COMMONS.—Not a single member of the ministry now sits for a popular constituency.—*Scotsman*.

MR THOS GRAY, PROJECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAVELLING.—This extraordinary man, who is a native of Leeds, projected the whole system of railway travelling as far back as the year 1818, and spent much time, labour, and money, in vain attempts to rouse government and the public to its adoption. A central committee has been formed in Exeter, where Mr Gray now lives, to promote a national testimonial to him.

LORD BROUGHAM AND MR HUDSON.—Lately the above noble lord, seeing Mr Hudson in conversation with some peers, stepped up to the place and said, "Make way, my lords, that I may be introduced to the king of railways;" then addressing Mr Hudson, he observed, "Lady * * * has written to me to say that I have done her a great deal of mischief by my chattering in the House; what would you advise me to do in that case, Mr Hudson?" "Cease your 'chattering,'" was the pithy reply. Knowing how impossible that is, the noble lord looked very blank, and, *mirabile dictu*, was silent for once.—*Railway Paper*.

We believe we can state that the disagreeable revelations contained in the report of the committee appointed to consider the petition of the South-Eastern Railway, have rendered it imperative on Captain Boldero and Mr Bonham to resign the offices held by them in the Board of Ordnance.—*Times*.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

The authorities of Greenwich have issued a proclamation to the local police to destroy all wandering dogs who may be "suspected reasonably mad!"

RECIPE.—HOW TO PROCURE A COLD.—First take an omnibus with a few ladies already in it, then seat yourself between the door and the window, afterwards beg permission to open the window before mentioned for the lady next you, sit quiet, and the cold will be made. The process may be repeated if pleasant.

So greatly was the population of Gravesend increased by the immense influx of visitors on Sunday last, that a partial famine was created, and many persons had to depart without partaking of either dinner or tea. As a proof of the demand, ham was sold at six shillings per pound, and half-quartern loaves at sixpence each.

When Cartwright first introduced forceps, and drew teeth by sheer vertical pressure, Dribble had a sensation because he had no pain. "It proves your talent, dear sir," said he, "but it's not tooth drawing! In my youthful days I used to be drawn twice round a room, and my tooth broken into the bargain."

The tax on bricks produces £250,000 per annum, on paper £660,000, and on soap £850,000.

A RETIRED LAWYER'S OPINION.—A celebrated barrister, retired from practice, was one day asked his sincere opinion of the law. "Why, the fact is," rejoined he, "if any man were to claim the coat upon my back, and threaten my refusal with a lawsuit, he should certainly have it, lest, in defending my coat, I should lose my waistcoat also."

On the Brighton railway every station is now officially supplied with a filter, so that in cases of fainting or illness, not improbable occurrences to the delicate in these melting summer days, a glass of clear cold water is always ready.—*Railway Chronicle.*

IRISH HUMOUR.—"Is there a ford here?" asked an English gentleman, who, in making a tour in the west of Ireland, was suddenly stopped by a mountain stream. "Oh! to be sure, your honour," said an honest native, "there was a ford." "When was it?" asked the gentleman. "Before the bridge was built, yer honour," replied the good-humoured Hibernian; "but after the passengers used the bridge, it got out of habit." "Well," said the traveler, "now the bridge is broken down, I suppose the ford may have got into habit again. Is it safe?" "To be sure, yer honour; all but in the middle. But that is nothing; and if you can swim, there is not a better ford in all the country." "But I cannot swim," replied the gentleman. "Then, yer honour," retorted Paddy, "the only safe way that I know of is, as soon as you get out of your depth to walk back again."

The *North Wales Chronicle* states, that a labouring man at Colwyn has constructed wings, with which he has already been able to fly a considerable distance. On Friday week he flew from a hill, in the presence of hundreds of spectators. It would have been satisfactory to know that he flew back again.

Prince Albert was recently applied to, by Sir Harris Nicholas, for a subscription towards the sum of £150, to purchase the coat and waistcoat in which Lord Nelson was shot at Trafalgar, for presentation to Greenwich hospital. His Royal Highness requested that he might subscribe the whole sum—and, of course, did not request in vain. The relics had got into the possession of an alderman's widow, whose husband received them, under peculiar circumstances, from Lady Hamilton.

A very important improvement has been made in the lithographic printing machine by a young French engineer named Nicolle, by which the same precision and regularity of pressure is obtained as by the common hand-press. By the common lithographic process, not more than from 200 to 250 good impressions of designs, or about 1000 copies of lithographic writing, can be obtained in twelve hours; by this new machine, which is also worked by hand, as many as 2,000 of the former, and 20,000 of the latter, can be obtained within the same period of time.

THE TOOL OF GREATNESS.—I happened to turn to my letter-list some time ago, and a curiosity was excited to count those received in a single year. It was the year before last. I found the number to be one thousand two hundred and sixty-seven, many of them requiring answers of elaborate research, and all to be answered with due attention and consideration. Take an average of this number for a week or a day, and I will repeat the question—Is this life? At best it is but the life of a mill horse, who sees no end to his circle but in death. To such a life, that of a cabbage would be a paradise.—*Correspondence of President Jefferson.*

THE JEWS.—The *Voice of Jacob*, a respectable periodical supported by the leading English Jews, advocates "the establishment of agricultural Jewish settlements in Palestine." There can be no doubt that this people have of late years evinced a decided taste for taking part in colonising adventures, and have, many of them, been very successful in colonial business. The London periodical we have named is not the only organ of the Jews that wishes to direct this enterprising spirit towards Palestine. Mr Noah, an American judge of the Jewish persuasion, delivered a lecture at New York, in October, 1844, on the colonisation of Palestine by the Jews. A letter from the continent, quoted last year in *The Voice of Jacob*, says, "We would willingly emigrate; we would go to America, to Texas, but most willingly to Palestine, under English protection."

QUICK COMMUNICATION.—What would folks 50 years ago have said (asks the *Pittsburg Age*) had they received a London paper with an engraving of a fire in Pittsburgh before the ruins had ceased smoking; yet such is the case now. We received a paper of this kind on the 4th, and lit a cigar among the ruins on the same morning.

THE JUNIOR COLONEL OF EUROPE.—The Emperor Nicholas has appointed his grandson Alexander Alexandrowich, an infant three months old, chief of one of the batallions of Finlanders belonging to the Imperial Guard.

FACT FOR SMOKERS.—German physiologists affirm that, of twenty deaths of men between 18 and 25, ten originate in the waste of the constitution by smoking.

2,354,000 quarters of grain and flour were imported into the United Kingdom in 1844. 2,410 cargoes, or more than three-fifths, came over in foreign ships. "Sliding Scale, our shipowners thank you."

Religious Intelligence.

THE UNITED SECESSION CHURCH.—At last meeting of Synod, it was found that the number of regularly constituted congregations, with ordained ministers, amounted to 349; and as there were then twenty-six vacant charges, the total number of congregations in connexion with the body will consequently amount to 375.

RECOGNITIONS.—On Tuesday, the 24th of June, Mr G. W. E. Brown, (late pastor of the Independent church, Woolhampton, Berks), was solemnly designated to the pastorate of the Congregational church of Summertown, in the parish of St Giles's, Oxford. On Thursday, the 26th ult., Mr T. Greenfield was publicly recognised as pastor of the church and congregation assembling in Endless street chapel, Salisbury.

LEEDS SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.—A numerous meeting of this union, adjourned from the annual meeting, took place a short time since in East Parade chapel school-room, Leeds; Mr Henry Rawson in the chair. The object of the meeting was to define the constitution of the union; and it was moved by Mr James Richardson, and seconded by Mr Wright, "that the union shall consist of evangelical and trinitarian ministers, teachers, and other persons actively engaged in Sunday schools, renouncing the compulsory principle for the maintenance of religion, and subscribing 1s. and upwards annually to the Union." On this an amendment was moved by the Rev. John Ely, and seconded by Mr Edward Baines, jun., the same in all respects as the original motion, except that it omitted the clause, "renouncing the compulsory principle for the maintenance of religion." On a show of hands, the original resolution was carried by a very considerable majority, perhaps nearly in proportion of two to one. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, for his impartial conduct in the chair, the meeting broke up.

BRADING, ISLE OF WIGHT.—On Tuesday, the 24th of June, Mr Richard Henry Smith, jun., from Highbury College, was set apart for the pastoral charge of the Independent church and congregation of Brading, Isle of Wight. Mr John S. Pearsall, of Andover, delivered the introductory discourse. Mr Thomas Mann, of Cowes, proposed the usual questions: Mr Richard Henry Smith, of Marlborough, offered the ordination prayer; and a faithful and affectionate charge was delivered by Mr T. S. Guyer, of Ryde. In the evening Mr J. D. Morrell, of Gosport, addressed the church and congregation. As this spot has so long attracted attention from its association with the late Mr Legh Richmond, it is earnestly hoped that Christian friends will show their interest for the cause of God in this place, by their kind sympathy and aid, and that the self-denying and devoted labours of the present minister may find the encouragement they deserve.

BILSTON, STAFFORDSHIRE.—On Tuesday, June 24th, Mr William Guest, late of Spring Hill college, was ordained to the pastoral charge of the Congregational church, Bilston, Staffordshire. The service having been introduced by Mr John Hammond, of Handsworth, a discourse, illustrating its scriptural authority, was delivered by Mr Francis Watts, of Spring Hill college. The usual questions were asked by Mr James Roberts, of Birmingham; after which Mr John Edmonds, of St Helen's, Lancashire (the minister's late pastor), presented the ordination prayer. A very able and impressive charge was then given by Mr J. A. James, of Birmingham. In the evening an address, worthy of the piety and zeal of the quarter from which it came, was delivered to the members of the church by Mr John Raven, of Dudley.

BOGNOR, SUSSEX.—The annual tea party of the friends connected with Hanover chapel, was held on Tuesday, June 24th, in the assembly rooms, which were tastefully decorated with banners and flowers. Our respected and indefatigable young minister, Mr J. C. Cane, took the chair on the occasion, and gave a brief outline of the success which had crowned the efforts made in disseminating the truths of the gospel in this charming and retired watering place. During the summer of 1842, the chapel, which had been for some period closed, was re-opened, and the pulpit supplied by various ministers till November in the same year, when Mr Cane commenced his labours in this town; from that time to this a growing success has followed us. The chapel, which was then out of repair and very thinly attended, has since been thoroughly repaired, and is now crowded from sabbath to sabbath with attentive hearers—every pew is let, so that ere long we must enlarge our borders. The school room, which has once been enlarged within the period, is now too small to accommodate the children of the sabbath school, so that the girls have to be taught in the chapel. The church, which was formed in 1843, though few in numbers, is composed of active members, additions to which are frequently occurring: delegates from it were sent both to the Anti-

state-church Association and to the Conference of Dissenters at Crosby hall, on the Maynooth Endowment bill. A library and book society have, within the last year, been attached to the chapel, in which the *Nonconformist* and *Patriot*, the *Eclectic*, *Congregational*, *Christian Witness*, and other Dissenting religious periodicals, are regularly included. A Friendly society is in process of formation, for giving pecuniary aid in time of sickness and distress. The Chairman, at the close of the opening address, made an urgent appeal to the friends present to aid in the erection of new school rooms for the use of a day school, which is much needed. A piece of freehold ground has been secured, and a few liberal donations will accomplish the undertaking. Several subscriptions towards the object were promised, and the meeting separated, with a full determination to carry out the plan. Several of the ministers in the neighbourhood were present, and addressed the meeting; amongst whom were Mr Malden, of Chichester; Sainsbury, of Bosham; Mr Oyston, Wesleyan minister; also Messrs Buckell, Harris, Orchard, and Walker. Votes of thanks were passed to the British and Foreign Bible Society, for a grant of bibles and testaments for the use of the Sunday school; to the Sunday School Union, for its aid in establishing a library; and to the Tract Society, for a grant of tracts for the use of the Christian Instruction and Tract Distribution society.—*From a Correspondent.*

MANCHESTER.—PUBLIC BREAKFAST TO DR MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ.—On Monday morning a public breakfast was given in the Corn Exchange, Manchester, in honour of the visit of Dr Merle D'Aubigné, author of the "History of the Reformation," and in furtherance of the spread of Protestant principles on the continent. The company numbered about 350, the ladies being the majority. Mr Alderman Kershaw occupied the chair. Amongst the ministers and gentlemen present were, Dr Merle D'Aubigné, Dr Vaughan, Mr W. Marsden, vicar of Eccles; Dr Clunie, Dr Davison, Dr Massie, Professor Mason, Mr Griffiths, of Accrington; J. Dean—Reeve, J. L. Poore, R. Fletcher, Alexander Munro, of the Scotch church; and George Osborn, Wesleyan; Messrs Samuel Fletcher, Alderman Mayson, J. Grave, Edward Baines, jun., of Leeds, &c.

CHESHUNT COLLEGE.—At the anniversary meeting of this college on Thursday week, which was numerously attended, Dr Harris stated that his coadjutors and himself had come to the determination of founding a scholarship of £30 per annum, in connection with Cheshunt College, to be called "the Tutors' Scholarship." Subsequently Alderman Challis announced that it was his intention to found a second scholarship.

RECOGNITIONS.—On the 3rd inst Mr James Spence, M.A., of the University of Aberdeen, and of Highbury College, London, to the pastoral charge of the Congregational church assembling in George street chapel, Oxford; Mr Alfred Turner, late of East Hoathly, to the pastoral office over the Independent church worshipping in the Hill chapel, Cranbrook; and Mr Thomas Rowson, the pastor of the Independent Dissenters, Dover.

ROTHERHAM COLLEGE.—The fiftieth anniversary of this collegiate institution was celebrated during the week before last, and a solemn jubilee observed. The services began on Sunday, and closed on Wednesday evening. The following ministers took part in the services:—Messrs J. Gilbert, of Nottingham; Dr Redford, of Worcester; Dr Bennett, of London; James Parsons, of York; W. Scott, of Bradford; J. Ely, of Leeds; T. Stratton, of Hull; S. M'All, of Nottingham, &c. The chair at the public jubilee meeting was filled by Edward Baines, jun., Esq., of Leeds. The institution is in a very prosperous state, and about 500 was collected and subscribed at the jubilee, including a 100l. subscription from Francis Hoole, Esq.; Mr B. Brook, minister, of Birmingham, one of the early students in the college, 115l.; an anonymous friend, 50l.; Dr Pye Smith, 25l.; Mr Robert Waterhouse, of Sheffield, 20l.; Henry Walker, Esq., P. Williams, Esq., E. Baines, jun., Esq., John William Smith, Esq., and others, for 10l. each; and a considerable number of the former students 5l. each.

HATFIELD.—Mr S. Raban, late of Marden, Kent, has accepted a cordial invitation to the pastorate of the Union church assembling in Park Street chapel, Hatfield, Herts, and commenced his stated services on the first Sabbath in July.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE OLD COLLEGE, HOMERTON.—The annual meeting of the subscribers to this institution was held at the college on Thursday, the 26th of June last, when the report for the past year was read, and the business of the society transacted. Two able essays were then read by two of the students; the senior students were examined in divinity and its allied subjects; and the meeting was concluded by a solemn and affectionate address to the students by Dr Redford, of Worcester, who presided on the occasion. The gentlemen present expressed great satisfaction with the condition of the college, which is such as calls for the gratitude of all its friends. The attainments of the students had been also previously tested by the close examination of three days, carried on chiefly by writing, which had been conducted by Dr Redford, Mr Robert Redpath, M.A., and Dr Allott. We are sorry to learn that the college is 400l. in debt.

BRISTOL BAPTIST COLLEGE.—The annual meeting of the friends and subscribers was held in Bristol on Wednesday, June 25th. In the morning, essays were read in Broadmead chapel by two of the students. One by Mr David Evans, on the Evidences of a Future State of Existence, derivable from the mental and moral constitution of man; the other, by

Mr Thomas Holman, on the Doctrine of Purgatory. The students were then addressed briefly but very faithfully by Mr J. E. Giles, of Leeds, on the labours of a minister, as calling for sympathy with those committed to his charge, mingled with earnestness and fidelity. The friends then met in the vestry to transact the business of the society, and to receive the reports of the gentlemen by whom the examination of the students had been conducted, partly *in vivo*, and partly by paper. These reports were satisfactory. A strong and unabated interest in the welfare of the college was manifested, both at this meeting and at the dinner afterwards, in the lecture-rooms of the college, and the highest satisfaction was expressed at the appointment of Mr F. W. Gotch, as the successor of Mr E. Huxtable in the office of classical and mathematical tutorship in the college. In the evening, the annual sermon was preached in Broadmead, by Mr Thomas Gough, of Clifton.

LANCASHIRE INDEPENDENT COLLEGE.—The second sessional anniversary of the Lancashire Independent College was held in the library of the Institution on Thursday last; Dr Raffles presided. The reports of the examiners were most satisfactory. The treasurer, Mr James Carlton, made a financial report, from which it appeared that they expected at the last anniversary £3,000 would be required to finish the Institution, and they then received about £1,000, which, with the additions made since, had raised the sum to £2,300, and, for another £1,000, he would undertake to present to them the place complete and out of debt. Mr Samuel Fletcher thought they would not be in the position they ought till they had a university in Manchester. A friend of his had asked him to name, amongst the most prosperous commercial men of Manchester, ten who had started with £10,000, and he could not count five; yet he could name many amongst them who began with nothing.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SAILORS' SOCIETY.—An interesting service was held at the Sailors' Church, Wellclose square, on Friday evening, July 4th, when Capt. Lowther was publicly appointed to the work of Thames Missionary, in connexion with the above society. Mr T. Timpon, who presided on the occasion, read the Scriptures and offered prayer, and, having proposed certain questions which the peculiar nature of the service suggested, received from Capt. Lowther appropriate answers. Mr R. G. Le Maire, of Walworth, offered special prayer for the missionary, after which an admirable address was delivered by Mr E. Halliday, of Ratcliffe, giving such counsel as the occasion required. From the statements made during the service, it appeared that Capt. Lowther had been induced to resign engagements highly profitable to him in order to devote himself to the work of Seamen's Missionary, and that for many years he had been accustomed to conduct religious services on ship-board with great acceptance and usefulness.

MARRIAGES.

June 15, at the Independent chapel, Topham, by Dr Dobbin, Mr WILLIAM LANGFORD to Miss SARAH BRIDLE.
June 28, in Bridge Street chapel, Bristol, by Mr H. J. Roper, Mr THOMAS ROBERTS, minister, of Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, to MATILDA, daughter of the late J. S. WEAVER, Esq., of Bristol.
July 5, at the Independent chapel, Holywell, by Mr D. W. Jones, LEWELYN ROBERTS to MARIA WILLIAMS.
July 8, in the Congregational chapel, Rochford, by the pastor, Mr F. E. Bodley, Mr JOHN RAYMOND, of that town, to Mrs FENS, of London.
July 9, at the Congregational chapel, Henley-on-Thames, by Mr James Rowland, by license, Mr JOHN PACKHAM, Wood End farm, Fawley, to Miss KISLINGBURY, niece of Mr Pickman, New street.
July 9, at Highbury chapel, Cheltenham, by the pastor, Mr A. Morton Brown, M.A., Mr JOHN HURDALL, Dursley, to ELIZA, youngest daughter of Nathaniel ADDISON, Esq., Cheltenham.
July 10, at Kensington, by Mr J. Stoughton, Independent minister, Mr H. B. BUDEN, missionary, Mirzapore, East Indies, to SARAH ODELL, eldest daughter of Mr W. M. NEWTON, of Kensington.
July 10, at the Independent chapel, Yeovil, by Mr E. James, Mr C. RAYMOND, to Miss AXFORD, of Thorne Coffin.
July 10, at the College chapel, Cheshunt, by Mr John Young, A.M., London, Mr J. PANTON HAM, minister, Maidenhead, to ISABELLA, fourth daughter of Mr Adam PAUL, of Cheshunt, Herts.
July 10, at the Independent chapel, Walpole, Suffolk, by Mr J. W. Mayhew, of Halesworth, Mr C. WINTER, of Southminster, Essex, to SALOME, eldest daughter of Mr W. WHITE, of Peasenhall.

DEATHS.

June 8, at Stroud, Gloucestershire, Mr JOSEPH BROWNING, deacon of Bedford-street chapel. His death is felt as a heavy and public bereavement.
June 21, at his residence, Peckham, Surrey, CHARLES LONG, Esq., attorney-at-law, formerly of the Temple.
June 29, at Hastings, in his 35th year, JAMES PIPER, Esq., solicitor, third son of Thomas Piper, Esq., of Denmark-hill, Surrey.
July 2, at Leominster, at the house of Mr Maurice Jones, Baptist minister, Mr I. J. IBERSON, aged 22, youngest son of the late Isaac Iberson Esq., of Fortyfoot bridge, Ramsey, Huntingdonshire.
July 4, at her brother's house, near Barnet, after a short illness, LOUISA, the beloved wife of T. G. BUNT, Esq., of Bristol.
July 8, in her forty-first year, after a protracted affliction, borne with Christian patience and resignation, ANN, the beloved wife of Mr Thomas GREEN, Westhoughton, Lancashire.
July 10, Lieutenant-general Governor READY, at his official residence, Castle-town, Isle of Man. The deceased gentleman had long laboured under a painful and fatal malady—cancer, which has baffled the skill of the most eminent surgical science in the kingdom.

Trade and Commerce.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, July 11.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of 6 and 7 Will. IV., cap. 85:—

Presbyterian chapel, Whitehaven, Cumberland.
Baptist chapel, Appleton, Cheshire.
Chapel of St Felix, Northampton.

Highbury chapel, Bristol.
Doward chapel, Whitchurch, Herefordshire.

BANKRUPTS.

BURLEIGH, WILLIAM, Haverhill, Suffolk, scrivener, July 19, August 22: solicitors, Mr O. P. Holmes, Liverpool street, Bishopsgate, and Mr J. H. Jardine, Stoke, Essex.
DAYENPORT, JOHN, Little Love lane, City, wholesale hosier, July 22, August 11: solicitor, Mr Watson, 2, Winchester buildings, Broad street.
DOW, JOHN ARCHER, Romford, Essex, draper, July 19, August 22: solicitors, Messrs Bristow and Tarrant, 2, Bond court, Walbrook, and Greenwich.
EASTWOOD, THOMAS, Brighton, grocer, July 19, August 23: solicitors, Messrs Stevens and Co., Queen street, Cheapside.
ELPHICK, SAMUEL, now or late of the Green Dragon, Bermondsey street, victualer, July 18, August 22: solicitor, Mr G. Pyke, Lincoln's Inn fields.
FARROW, JOHN, Stanton, Suffolk, draper, July 23, August 22: solicitors, Messrs Soles and Turner, 68, Aldermanbury.
FILBEY, JAMES, Egham, licensed victualer, July 21, August 11: solicitor, Mr Herbert Lloyd, 36, Milk street, Cheapside.
FORTH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, now or lately of Bishopsgate street Within, City, underwriters, July 24, August 22: solicitor, Mr Robert Ellis, Cowper's court, Cornhill.
HARVARD, JOHN, 59, Brook street, Bond street, lamp maker, July 17, August 22: solicitor, Mr Hodgson, Red Lion square.
LOVELL, THOMAS, Henstridge Marsh, Somersetshire, dealer, July 28, August 22: solicitors, Messrs Poole and Gamlen, Gray's inn, and Mr Chandler, Sherborne, Dorsetshire.
PARSLEY, WILLIAM, Woolwich, hatmaker, July 18, August 22: solicitor, Mr Hughes, Chapel street, Bedford row.
RAW, WILLIAM HAWARD, Portsea, currier, July 17, August 18: solicitors, Messrs Clarke, Bishopsgate churchyard.
SHORLAND, JOHN, Bristol, grocer, July 25, August 22: solicitors, Messrs Cross and Co., Bristol.
THORN, JOSEPH, New Brentford and Great Ealing, paper hanger, July 23, August 11: solicitor, Mr Sleep, 2, Middle Temple lane.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BORTHWICK, WILLIAM, Edinburgh, feather merchant, July 16, August 6.
DUNCAN, GILBERT, Lerwick, writer, July 17, August 11.
MILNE and BROWN, Dundee, card manufacturers, July 17, August 7.
YOUNG, ALEXANDER, Edinburgh, spirit dealer, July 16, August 6.

DIVIDENDS.

J. Clarke, Market Harborough, carpet manufacturer; first dividend of 20s., any Thursday—T. Coleman, J. Morris, J. B. Morris, and T. Morris, Leominster, Herefordshire, bankers; final dividend of 3d., any Thursday—R. Benbow, Liverpool, timber merchant; final div. of 8d., any Wednesday—A. Alder, Brimscombe, Gloucestershire, cloth factor; final dividend of 1d., any Monday—W. Ambrose, Awe, Gloucestershire, timber merchant; third and final dividend of 2d., any Monday—W. S. Drury, Chester, ironmonger; first dividend of 9s. 8d., any Monday.

Tuesday, July 15.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—
St John's chapel, St Helen, Worcestershire.

BANKRUPTS.

COOKE, HENRY, Liverpool, painter, July 29, August 22: solicitors, Messrs Vincent and Sherwood, Temple, London; and Mr William Jones, Liverpool.
HAIGH, BEN, otherwise BENJAMIN, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, manufacturer, July 28, August 18: solicitors, Messrs Emmett and Allen, Bloomsbury square, London; Messrs Alexander, Halifax; and Mr Courtenay, Leeds.
LEA, JOHN, jun., Liverpool, wine merchant, July 29, August 22: solicitors, Messrs Vincent and Sherwood, Temple, London; and Messrs Brabner and Co., Liverpool.
ROBINSON, JOHN, Beverley, Yorkshire, spirit merchant, July 28, August 18: solicitors, Mr Lambert, John street, Bedford row, London; Messrs Shepherd and Myers, Beverley; and Messrs Payne, Edinboro, and Ford, Leeds.
ROBSON, WILLIAM, Chipping Barnet, Hertfordshire, grocer, July 30, August 20: solicitor, Mr W. H. Sadgrove, 52, Mark lane, City.
TAYLOR, THOMAS DOWNES, 38, Brooke street, Holborn, oilman, July 24, August 26: solicitor, Mr Charles Berkeley, 52, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

DIVIDENDS.

G. Harvey, Handsacre, Staffordshire, spirit merchant, final div. of 3s. 3d., any Thursday—J. Kirkpatrick, Newport, Isle of Wight, banker, third div. of 2s. 6d., on Friday and Saturday next—W. Chandler, 95, Minoros, chemist, first div. of 1s. 4d., to-day and two following Wednesdays—F. E. Blyth, Colchester, porter merchant, first div. of 1s. 9d., to-day and two following Wednesdays—T. K. Gorbell, Bedford place, Commercial road, bookseller, first div. of 6s. 6d., to-day and two following Wednesdays—J. F. Figg, 3, Dunster court, Mining lane, City, merchant, first div. of 8d., to-day and two following Wednesdays—R. M. Herbert, Reading, tea dealer, first div. of 3s. 4d., to-day and two following Wednesdays—J. Barge, jun., Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire, tailor, final div. of 8d., any Wednesday—W. Carpenter, Chippingham, Wiltshire, innkeeper, final div. of 3d., any Wednesday—T. Robertson, Eccles-on, Lancashire, lime burner, first div. of 7s., any Thursday—H. Lewis, Haverfordwest, cabinet maker, final div. of 1d., any Wednesday—J. Kewley, Liverpool, tailor, first div. of 2s. 6d., any Thursday.

BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols	99½	99½	99	99½	99	99½
Ditto for Account	99	99	99	99½	99½	99½
3 per cent. Reduced	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
New 3 per cent.	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Long Annuities	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½
Bank Stock	211	211	211½	211½	211½	212
India Stock	—	—	275	—	—	—
Exchequer Bills	56pm	58pm	59pm	57pm	57pm	57pm
India Bonds	70pm	—	73pm	—	—	70pm

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian	116	Mexican	36½
Belgian	99½	Peruvian	32½
Brazilian	91½	Portuguese 5 per cents	81½
Buenos Ayres	46½	Ditto converted	61½
Columbian	17½	Russian	117½
Danish	88	Spanish Active	26½
Dutch 2½ per cents	62½	Ditto Passive	6½
Ditto 4 per cents	99½	Ditto Deferred	15½

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham and Derby	147	London & Birm. ½ Shares	26
Birmingham & Gloucester	133½	London and Brighton	76
Blackwall	9½	London & Croydon Trunk	2½
Bristol and Exeter	94	London and Greenwich	103
Cheltenham & Gt. Western	—	Ditto New	24
Eastern Counties	21½	Manchester and Leeds	168
Edinburgh and Glasgow	76	Midland Counties	191
Grand Junction	—	Ditto New Shares	29
Great North of England	243	Midland and Derby	146½
Great Western	206	Ditto New	—
Ditto Half	113	South Eastern and Dover	47½
Ditto Fifth	46½	South Western	83
London and Birmingham	244½	Ditto New	16

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, Monday, July 14.

The supply of English wheat was unusually small, and taken off by the millers at a rise of 2s. per quarter upon the finest samples, and 1s. to 2s. upon inferior descriptions. Free foreign also brought fully 1s. per quarter more than last week; bonded was

held for an advance of 2s. to 3s. per quarter, and free on board even higher; but the rates asked caused the transactions to be limited. Stocks in the Baltic are reduced to a very narrow compass, and holders refuse selling except at a further rise of 2s. to 3s. per quarter.

There is an inquiry for malting barley, both English and foreign; grinding remains unaltered in value, with a retail demand.

Beans and peas maintain their previous value.

Oats are firm, and in some instances command a slight advance.

Wheat, Red	44 to 50	Malt, Ordinary	48 to 58
Fine	50 .. 56	Pale	51 .. 60
White	44 .. 50	Rye	30 .. 34
Fine	50 .. 60	Peas, Hog	31 .. 40
Flour, per sack	39 .. 47	Maple	36 .. 40
Barley	23 .. 27	Boilers	36 .. 40
Malting	30 .. 33	Beans, Ticks	32 .. 40
Beans, Pigeon	35 to 43	DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN.	
Harrow	33 .. 37	Wheat	30s. 0d.
Oats, Feed	31 .. 33	Barley	9 0
Fine	33 .. 34	Oats	6 0
Poland	29 .. 35	Rye	10 6
Potato	23 .. 24	Beans	4 6
		Peas	4 6

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR JULY 11.

Wheat	47s. 11d.	Wheat	47s. 7d.
Barley	39 10	Barley	39 10
Oats	23 8	Oats	23 7
Rye	31 0	Rye	31 6
Beans	38 10	Beans	38 4
Peas	39 5	Peas	39 6

SEEDS.

The operations in the seed market were on the same restricted scale as has been the case for some time past, and we have no change to report in quotations.

Linseed	per qr	Clover	per cwt.
English, sowing	59s. to 58s.	English, red	— to —
Baltic, ditto	— .. —	Ditto, white	— .. —
Ditto, crushing	40 .. 45	Flemish, pale	— .. —
Meit. & Odessa	40 .. 44	Ditto, fine	— .. —
Hempseed, small	35 .. 38	New Hamb., red	— .. —
Large	— .. —	Ditto, fine	— .. —
Canary, new	47 .. 48	Old Hamb., red	— .. —
Extra	50 .. —	Ditto, fine	— .. —
Caraway, old	44 .. 46	French, red	— .. —
New	48 .. 50	Ditto, white	— .. —
Ryegrass, English	— .. —	Coriander	19 .. 18
Scotch	— .. —	Old	— .. —
Mustard	per bushel	Rapeseed, — 1. to — 1. per last	
Brown, new	8 .. 12	English, new	26l. to 27l.
White	12 .. 14	Linseed cakes	
Trefoil	17 .. 21	English	11l. 0s. to 11l. 5s.
Old	— .. —	Foreign	7l. 7s. to 7l. 10s.
Tares, new	6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.	Rapeseed cakes	— to —

PROVISIONS, LONDON, July 14.

There has been a good demand for butter during the past week, and towards the close an advance of 1s. per cwt. obtained. The market closed with a firm and healthy aspect. Foreign was in rather better supply, and the demand for the best quality very good at 88s. to 90s. per cwt., and for other kinds in proportion. The bacon market continues steady; no material alteration in price or demand to notice. Lard continues to meet a steady sale. Hams are active in demand.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, July 14.

The market remains in much the same position as we noticed last week, and the duty is backed at about £180,000, though very little betting is going on.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, July 14.

We have to notice a sluggish demand for all kinds of beef, at in most instances a decline in the currencies obtained on this day, notwithstanding of 2d. per 8lbs.; the highest general figure for the best Scots being 4s. 4d. per 8lbs. In the quality and condition of the beasts a great improvement was noticed. The numbers of sheep were somewhat less than last week. Prime old Downs sold freely at extreme quotations; while the value of other breeds was again supported. The few store sheep on offer were held at unusually high prices. For lambs, the supply of which was not large, there was a steady sale at full prices. The veal trade was steady, at last week's quotations. In pigs very little business was transacted.

Beef	2s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.	Veal	3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.
Mutton	3 2 .. 5 0	Pork	3 0 .. 4 2
		Lamb	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday 718	11,280	460	390
Monday 2,669	26,110	169	275

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, July 14.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.			
Inferior Beef 2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d.	Inf. Mutton	3s. 2d. to 3s. 8d.	
Middling do 2 10 .. 3 0	Mid. ditto	3 10 .. 4 6	
Prime large 3 2 .. 3 4	Prime ditto	4 10 .. 4 10	
Prime small 3 6 .. 3 8	Veal	3 10 .. 4 10	
Large Pork 2 6 .. 3 8	Small Pork	3 8 .. 4 2	
	Lamb	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	

COTTON.

A large amount of business has been done this week. The demand continued general throughout, and prices have undergone a slight advance. Good business was done in Brazil, which are 1d. to 1d. dearer. Surats have also advanced fully 1d. within the last week.

WOOL.

Prices are firm at late quotations, and there has been a steady demand. The public sales have been in daily progress, and continue to go off with spirit, at fully the rates of the last series up to the present time. The imports of wool into London last week were 4,779 bales. Of this quantity, 1,794 bales were from Port, Philip, 1,755 from Sydney, 214 from Peru, 300 from Mazagan and 608 from the Cape of Good Hope.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, July 12.—At per load of 36 trusses.
Coarse Meadow .. 76s. to 90s.
New ditto .. — .. —
Useful Old ditto .. 92 .. 108
Fine Upland ditto 110 .. 114

New Clover Hay .. 90s. to 120s.
Old ditto .. — .. —
Oat Straw .. 38 .. 40
Wheat Straw .. 40 .. 49

COAL EXCHANGE, July 14.

Stewart's, 17s. 3d.; Hetton's, 17s. 0d.; Braddyll's Hettons, 16s. 9d. Ships arrived this week, 107.

GROCERIES.—TUESDAY, JULY 15th.

SUGAR.—The trade bought about 500 hds of Barbadoes, at a decline of about 6d. per cwt. Good to fine yellow fetched 49s. to 52s. There was more doing in refined goods. Standard lumps fetched 70s. to 71s., and brown grocery 69s. to 70s. per cwt.

COFFEE.—1,400 bags Ceylon, in auction, partly sold at low rates. Good ordinary pale 47s. to 48s. Plantation sort fetched 62s. to 70s. Peaberry 71s. to 72s. 200 bales Mocha, in auction, fetched 60s. to 62s. per cwt.

TEA.—The public sales, consisting of 18,000 packages, commenced to-day; of 13,700 packages which passed the chair, only 1,200 were sold at former rates, except Hyson, which sold at a decline of 1d. to 1d. per lb.

Advertisements.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, GOTHIC-HALL, ENFIELD, MIDDLESEX, by T. WEARE, Son and Successor to the Rev. W. Weare.—T. WEARE respectfully informs his friends, and those parents who are desirous of combining domestic comfort and liberal treatment with a sound and useful Education, that he continues to receive pupils on his usual moderate terms. References:—Rev. J. J. Davies, near Liverpool; Rev. T. Bourne, B.A., near Hincley; D. M'Neil, Esq., Stock Exchange; and the parents of the pupils. No day scholars are admitted. Accommodation for Parlor Boarders. The Vacation will terminate on the 19th instant.

EDUCATION AND SEA-BATHING.—GROVE HOUSE CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, and COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, FOLKESTONE. Within three hours of London, direct by Rail—Pupils half-fare.

The Rev. J. CLARK begs to announce that the Young Gentlemen of his Establishment, and those of Miss CLARK'S Preparatory School, will RESUME their Studies on FRIDAY, the 25th instant. Terms, from Twenty to Thirty Guineas.

An ARTICLED PUPIL and a JUNIOR ASSISTANT wanted.

LIBERAL EDUCATION.—GRAVESEND.—

HARMER-HOUSE ACADEMY, Conducted on Evangelical Principles, by Mr T. PEPPER, the Grove.—Young Gentlemen are liberally and comfortably boarded, and carefully instructed in a useful course of literary, commercial, mathematical, scientific, and classical learning; vocal and instrumental music, French, drawing, the practical construction of maps, charts, and planispheres, the use of the globes, short-hand, &c. Familiar lectures are delivered in the school daily, and illustrated by appropriate diagrams, maps, models, experiments, &c., on Scripture history, geography and universal history, natural philosophy, mechanics, astronomy, optics, grammar, arithmetic, geometry, trigonometry, agricultural chemistry, &c. Terms, from Twenty-one to Thirty Guineas per annum. In addition to the daily lectures, the boarders have the privilege of attending all the scientific lectures, delivered weekly at the Mechanics' Institution. N.B. The boarders have access to a powerful astronomical telescope, equatorially mounted on the premises. The present Vacation closed July 15th.

THE MANSION GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Le-therhead, Surrey.—Mr PAYNE begs to announce that the pupils of this establishment are expected to RE-ASSEMBLE on Thursday, the 31st instant. Prospectuses may be obtained on application as above.

VANBRUGH HOUSE, BLACKHEATH. Mr HOSKINS begs to remind his friends that the Duties of the School will be RESUMED on Monday, July 21. Mr Hoskins will be happy to send a Prospectus to any parent.

THE VACATION at MISS WILLMET'S ESTABLISHMENT, 21, Gibraltar place, New road, Chatham, Kent, will terminate July the 21st. Terms, including English, French, Writing, Arithmetic, Mental Calculations, History, Composition, Geography, Use of the Globes, Botany, Chemistry, &c., 25 guineas per annum.

Miss Willmet's pupils take daily exercise in the open air, and as she only receives a limited number, they are considered as members of her own family.

References.—PARENTS OF THE CHILDREN: Rev. J. Stock, Chatham; Rev. R. Saunders, Bow; Rev. William Norton, Rose Cottage Dalston; Rev. W. G. Lewis, Cheltenham; Rev. W. Giles, Preston. Prospectuses may be had at the *Nonconformist* office.

A Vacancy for a Governess Pupil.

PARADE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, EPSOM, SURREY.—The Rev. T. B. BARKER is in want of a YOUTH, about the age of 15, who is somewhat advanced in learning. As a small portion of his time would be required to teach the junior class, the terms would be diminished. This is a rare opportunity for a youth who is designed for the college or for the scholastic profession.

Prospectuses and testimonials will be promptly forwarded in answer to letters addressed to the principal; or they may be obtained at the offices of the *Patriot* and the *Nonconformist*, and Messrs Ward and Co., Paternoster row.

JUVENILE ESTABLISHMENT, 15, Robinson Row, Kingsland.

MISS CHARLTON respectfully informs Parents and Guardians of Children, and her Friends, that she will open her School for Children, from 2 to 8 years of age, on Wednesday, the 16th instant. The system adopted is that of the Home and Colonial Infant School Society, in which Miss C. has had much experience and success. The terms will be found extremely moderate. No extra charges whatever. Boarders, 20 guineas; weekly boarders, 16 guineas; day scholars, 10s. 6d. per quarter. The premises are commodious and delightfully situated. Miss C. is kindly permitted to refer to the Rev. Dr. Cox, Hackney; Rev. Mr. Aveling, Kingsland; Rev. Mr. Halliday, Plaistow; Rev. Mr. Stewart, Barnet; Rev. Mr. Dukes, De Beauvoir square; Rev. Mr. Moulton, Dalston; J. Hooper, Esq., Poplar; Mr. Howlett, 46, Bromley street, Stepney; Messrs Mudd and Sons, Coventry street; Mr. Jameson, 7, Duke street, Adelphi.

HOME EDUCATION, HALIFAX.—Mr PYER proposes to receive into his family six young gentlemen as PARLOUR BOARDERS, together with SIX DAY PUPILS, for the purpose of instruction in the usual branches of a polite and comprehensive education.

Mr Pyer considers it almost unnecessary to state, that his pupils will experience under his roof all the accustomed courtesies and amenities of home; and that it will be his constant study to promote not less their domestic happiness than their moral and intellectual culture.

The course of study (which, if pursued to its full extent, is adapted to prepare young gentlemen for an entrance into the Universities), comprehends, the Greek and Latin literature, with mathematics in their higher branches, the French and German languages, the elements of natural and moral philosophy, history (ancient and modern), geography, &c. English composition will form a prominent branch of tuition. Terms.—Boarders, Fifty Guineas per annum; Day-pupils Twelve ditto. French and German, with music and drawing, on the usual terms.

References.—Rev. John Greenwood, D.D., Rector of Colne Engaine, Essex, and late Head Master of Christ's Hospital, London; Rev. John Fernie, M.A., late Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge; Rev. Thomas Raffles, D.D., LL.D., Liverpool; Rev. Robert Vaughan, D.D., Manchester; Rev. Robert Halley, D.D., Manchester; Rev. J. M. Obery, M.A., Halifax. Rhodes street, July 1st, 1845.

A CARD.—BANKS FARRAND begs to announce that he is about to open business as a Bookseller and Stationer, at 50, High street, Camden town.

FURNISH your OFFICES and COUNTING-HOUSES at PRIEST'S, Temple Furniture Mart, 17 and 24, Water street, Bridge street, Blackfriars. The largest stock and cheapest house for counting-house desks, railing, office, library, and board room table, bookcases, and every article to furnish the office or dwelling-house, new and second-hand; also fire-proof safes, doors, cash and deed boxes, billiard tables, bagatelle boards, pianofortes, &c. Houses of furniture and office fixtures bought to any amount.

TO GROCERS.—An APPRENTICE

WANTED, in a pious family; a Youth, 17 years of age, of Dissenting principles. He will gain a knowledge of the business in the wholesale and retail departments, as a good trades man in both branches; and, if required, taught the Melting and Candle-making Business. A small premium only required, particularly if he has been engaged in the trade. Address P. G., Post-office, Faringdon, Berks.

AN APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE WINCHMORE HILL CHAPEL.

THIS BEAUTIFUL CHAPEL is still £700 in debt. At the Anniversary, which was held on the 1st of July, Dr Leifchild presided. On that occasion, one friend at Winchmore Hill offered £200, if £300 can be raised by the 1st of October; towards this sum the following Donations were kindly promised at the Meeting:—A Friend, £20;—Wortley, Esq., £10 10s.; G. Knox, Esq., £10 10s.; Joshua Wilson, Esq., £5; other sums about £20.

If £300 can be raised by the 1st of October, it will leave only £200, the interest of which will be only a small rent charge. An Appeal is thus made, for the purpose of raising the £300, to Christian friends throughout the kingdom. On the First of October next, DR LEIFCHILD has engaged to PREACH in the Morning at Eleven; and in the Afternoon a Meeting will be held to receive the amounts collected. Donations towards the above will be thankfully received by the Rev. Dr LEIFCHILD, 6, Camden street South, Camden Town; and the Rev. C. GILBERT, 25, Manchester terrace, Islington; also at Messrs JACKSON and WALFORD'S, St Paul's Churchyard; WARD'S, Paternoster row; SNOW'S, Paternoster row; and the Offices of the *Patriot*, *Nonconformist*, and *Christian Examiner* Newspapers.

THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY of the NEW

MEETING-HOUSE, Waltham Abbey, will be held on Thursday, July 17, 1845, when the Rev. ANDREW REED, D.D., is expected to preach in the morning, and the Rev. J. H. HINTON, M.A., in the evening. Service to commence at 11 and 6. Dinner will be provided at 1s., and tea at 6d. each. Your presence and that of your friends will be esteemed a favour.

N.B. Trains leave Shoreditch for Waltham at half-past nine in the morning, and leave Waltham for Shoreditch in the afternoon and in the evening.

THE DISSENTERS' and GENERAL LIFE

and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND, at the rate of Five per cent., declared on the 9th inst., is payable to the Shareholders, without deduction of Income Tax, at the Offices of the Company, 62, King William street, London bridge, between the hours of Ten and Four.

By order of the Board, THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

THE CITY and WEST-END RAILWAY and

TERRACE COMPANY, for the Union and Extension of the Metropolitan Termini of the London and Birmingham, Great Western, and West London Railways, along the north bank of the river Thames to Southwark bridge, and for the construction of grand Terraces or Esplanades on parts of the line, with a reserve for further extension. Provisionally Registered pursuant to act 7 and 8 Victoria, c. 110. Offices, 32, Poultry, London. Capital £1,500,000, in 60,000 shares of £25 each. Deposit, £1 7s. 6d. per share. The preliminary expenses not to exceed 5s. per share, without the sanction of a general meeting of the shareholders.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.

Colonel Campbell Dalrymple, Great George street, Westminster.

Sir Thomas Banks, Bart, F.R.S.

Thomas Roberts Thelluson, Esq., Hyde Park street.

Sir George William Prescott, Bart.

The Lord Sussex Lennox.

Matthew Richard Scott, Esq., Devonshire place.

William Shaw, Esq., managing director of the Royal Farmers' Insurance Company.

William D. Bruce, Esq., F.S.A., Charles street, St James's.

James Adair, Esq., U.S.C., Pall Mall.

Thomas Thorby, Esq., Mark lane.

George Pawsey, Esq., Lidgate hall, Suffolk.

Robert Page, Esq., Charlton house, Somerton, director of the Leicester and Coventry railway.

Major Kortright, Great Coram street.

J. Bentham, Esq., Clifton, York.

Major R. Leslie B. Dundas, Blair Castle, Perthshire, and Charles street, St James's.

Thomas Newte, Esq., Harley street.

(With power to add to their number.)

Engineers—Robt Stephenson, Esq.; Geo. Parker Bidder, Esq.

Architect and Surveyor—William Laxton, Esq.

Bankers—Sir Claude Scott, Bart, and Co.; Messrs Denison, Heywood, Kennards, and Co.

Solicitor—John Foster, Esq., 66, Jernyn street, St James's.

Secretary—Mr Hodgson.

Applications for shares to be addressed to the Provisional Committee, at 32, Poultry; or to John Foster, Esq., solicitor, 66, Jernyn street; David King, Esq., solicitor, Cambridge;

George Spelsburg, Esq., solicitor, Stafford; Thomas Palmer, solicitor, Waterloo street, Birmingham; or of the following share-

brokers:—Messrs Edward Ellis and Co., 53, Threadneedle street, London; Messrs R. B. Watson and Co., and Messrs H. and C. Bradshaw, Leeds; Messrs Tate and Nash, Bristol; Earle Lang-

ston, Esq., and John Clegg, Esq., Manchester; W. A. Brown, Esq., Exchange buildings, Liverpool; Messrs Hugh Munro and Co., George street, Edinburgh; Andrew Mercer, Esq., Glasgow,

and St Andrew's square, Edinburgh; Mr Stamp and Mr Alsop, Hull; Mr Moore, Huddersfield; Messrs Hall and Mr Lee, Chel-

tenham; Mr Hutchinson, Bradford; Mr Tomkinson, Newcastle-

under-Lyne; of whom prospectuses and maps may be had.

REGIUM DONUM.

This day is published, price 1d.

AN ADDRESS to the Distributors and Reci-

pients of the Parliamentary Grant to Protestant Dissen-

ters in England and Wales, from the Executive Committee of the British Anti-state-church Association.

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TO MINISTERS and CONGREGATIONS.

Messrs Ward and Co. are now publishing

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ANDREW REED, D.D., in three sizes, at 1s. 2d., 1s. 11d., and 3s.

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Just published, price 6s., bound in embossed roan,

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head.

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